THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 170

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

Some Regard Tranquil State While Spain Awaits Election As the 'Quiet Before a Storm'

NATION IS PLUNGED IN FIESTA PROGRAM

Many, However, Ready to Flee When Voting Time Comes

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, June 16 — Madrid is plunged in "Fiestas de la Republica."

To celebrate advent of the Provisional Government, the Spanish capital is given up to fêtes. It requires neither much excuse nor encouragement for Spain to indulge in amusements, but on the present occasion a gigantic program of festivities, lasting two weeks, has been drawn up, and while announcements of candidates at the elections are still withheld, there is a long list of popular entertainments advertised, which will draw many thousands of people daily.

Processions of military bands, ceremonies doing homage to great men, theatrical performances, some in the open air, concerts, football, and other sports are provided.

One would say that the Spanish are among the peoples most easily led. They are prepared to accept a new régime with rejoicing. But just because they are easily led, gloomy speculations can be heard in some quarters. What havoc might be done by a few agitators and daring ringleaders.

So while most Spaniards admire unreservedly the present Government, which by its activities has seemingly consolidated itself, others will sensationally confide, even to a foreign observer like myself, that they intend to flee from Spain on the eve of the elections.

Miguel Maura expressed the Spanish hope well when, in a public speech, he called for "evolution, not revolution." Tranquillity is preëminently required, and there should be constant progress in slow rhythm, not catastrophic changes which provoke reaction.

This is a general wish but there nevertheless are men of some prominence who ask epigrammatically, "when is the revolution to begin?"

The Government is promising many great reforms, including parceling out of certain lands and complete reorganization of state services, which would involve reduction of large numbers of officials who do little work for little pay. Revision of the legislative work of the dictatorship will be undertaken. Marcelino Domingo, Minister of Education, has resolved to make a serious attack on illiteracy by opening 27,000 schools, 7000 this year,

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Wheat Affected By Dry Weather In the Northwest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 16—A rise in the price of wheat from its present slump was seen as a possibility by James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in view of reports from Montana and the Canadian Northwest of a prolonged drought in these wheat-growing sections.

The situation in Saskatchewan, Mr. Stone termed "desperate," declaring that it is much worse than the general public believes. The wheat crop in Montana and in western North Dakota also has been affected severely by the dry weather, he said. The southwestern wheat-growing areas of the United States, however, are in good shape, but the next two weeks will be critical for them, it was pointed out.

A traveler through Saskatchewan last week informed the board that the dust was so thick it stopped his car in several places while he saw no green thing of any description. Mr. Stone pointed out that approximately 19,000,000 acres out of the 26,000,000 in the Province normally grow wheat.

The silver lining to the situation was seen in the effect it may have on the wheat market. Curtailment of the wheat supply ought to make prices better than were anticipated a month ago, the chairman said, but he declined to estimate a level to which they might rise.

Appeals for financial aid to the Department of Agriculture from North Dakota and Montana brought the reply that the department has no authority for reopening the drought loans, since the planting season is past, and that there is no security for loans when crops are destroyed.

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana following the receipt of reports from his State, demanded a special session of Congress to deal with this and other economic problems. Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, said he would propose at the next session that the $65,000,000 appropriation of the last Congress be converted into a revolving fund for use by any states affected by additional droughts during the next five years.

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Sculptor to Get $1500 For New 25-Cent Piece

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, June 16

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S portrait will be the emblem of liberty on the quarter dollar, supplanting the familiar goddess of liberty.

Sculptors have been so notified by Director Grant of the mint in opening the design competition for the 25-cent piece authorized by Congress to commemorate the President's 200th anniversary.

The winning designer will receive $1500.

Woman Member Finds Flaws In Ottawa Budget

Miss Macphail Points to Neglect of Employment and Monetary Issues

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont, June 16—While Agnes Macphail, farmer member for Southeast Grey, Ont., was quite willing to admit that the Bennett budget had a few redeeming qualities, she informed a very attentive House that she had at least six definite reasons for opposing it.

First among these Miss Macphail said, was the omission of any reference to a change in the monetary system. She reminded Parliament that the League of Nations Council was examining into the question and it seemed to her "just about time we woke up and began to listen to the world's best economists."

Second, Mr. Bennett had said nothing about the unemployment situation, the greatest problem before the country preceding last summer's elections, and the cause of calling an emergency session.

Miss Macphail next found criticism in the lightening of the income tax on the biggest incomes, declaring that this had caused more bitterness in the country than had any other item in the budget.

Regarding the attempt to balance the budget by increasing taxation, the speaker thought it would have been better to meet the indebtedness by borrowing $70,000,000 on the country's credit, rather than by taking it from individuals whose debts were already doubled as a result of economic conditions.

The fifth objection she voiced on the budget was that it increased the tariff on some 200 items. "You would think that the people would now know, if they ever were going to know, that increasing the tariff does not increase farm prices or trade, and does not decrease unemployment" she declared. Miss Macphail's sixth objection to the budget was on account of having done so little for agriculture. While, she said, the five cent per bushel rebate on export wheat would assist a few farmers, this would prove small compensation for heavily increased taxation through postage, check stamps, sales taxes, excise taxes, coal and many other things. "Taking it all in all it is not a popular budget," she concluded.

Rail and Motor Unity Advocated

AKRON, O., June 16 (AP)—Coördination of rail and motor freight carriers with increased advantages to both was advocated here today by John F. Deasy, Pittsburgh, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Speaking before the Akron Rotary Club, Mr. Deasy said railroads had but two aspects of the influence being exerted by motor carriers. One is to regard it as a "menace to the future of railroads." The other, subscribed to by Mr. Deasy, is to see in it an opportunity to expand into a new and growing field.

Coördination of the two divergent transportation systems hinges upon trading strengths of offset respective weaknesses, Mr. Deasy implied. The short haul, of small profit to railroads, represents the strength of the motor carriers, and vice versa.

To perfect a system in which the truck, with portable body, can perform terminal and short haul duty and the railroad carry for long distances, is already being undertaken by the Pennsylvania, Mr. Deasy said.

AMERICAN MAYORS END FRENCH VISIT

HAVRE, France June 16 (AP) — America's touring mayors sailed for New York on the Ile de France today, ending a tour of France which began on May 21. Before sailing they expressed their conviction that the visit had been fruitful in promoting better Franco-American relations.

They are delighted at finding the viewpoint of the French generally not far from their own on current problems, and they marvel at many things, particularly the restoration of the war-torn sections of northern France.

George L. Baker, Mayor of Portland, Ore., is remaining over to attend the Rotary International Convention in Vienna. Sylvester Andriano, representing the Mayor of San Francisco, is going to Italy. Henri Prince, proxy for Mayor Walker of New York, is staying to inspect various French hotels, and Mayor George W. Coan Jr. of Winston-Salem, will do a bit more sightseeing.

BRITISH PARTIES TO COMPROMISE ON LAND TAXES

Liberals and Labor Avert Crisis by Discussion of Amendment

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, June 16—Eleventh hour negotiations between Liberals and Labor are working out a compromise to avert a clash that it had been hitherto thought might have arisen from a motion put down by Sir Donald MacLean and others of David Lloyd George's followers upon the Government's land value taxation bill in the House of Commons.

This amendment was moved this afternoon by Sir Donald, but was ruled out of order by the chairman, who took exception upon technical grounds to its occupying a place in the discussion which the Liberals had proposed for it.

This anticlimax was received with loud laughter by the Conservatives, but has come conveniently to both Liberals and Labor as it affords time for the settlement already pending to be completed.

The precise terms of this settlement are now being discussed at a meeting of Liberal M. P.'s, with Mr. Lloyd George presiding. Labor M. P.'s consider that the so-called "crisis" is safely over.

Both sides are able to claim that the other has given way. The compromise is understood to be a modified version of Liberal proposals which were directed to preventing land already paying a tax under the income tax law from coming under any substantial further assessment under the bill now before Parliament. It is to be incorporated in the measure at a later stage, there being now what is regarded as an assured majority in its favor.

The root of the political crisis over the land tax bill is to be found in a conflict on basic policy, according to observers.

Liberals have taken up their position upon the theory—maintained in their own land value tax of 11 years ago—that there should be no double taxation of fully developed property, such as would admittedly result from the present measure as drafted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden.

This is because properties that have been built upon already contribute to revenue under the income tax law in proportion to their estimated annual value.

Labor is antagonistic to taking this consideration into account, because it holds strongly that land in private ownership ought to be specially taxed in order to establish the Socialist fundamental that it belongs in reality to the public, and that anyone who uses it should pay rent to the state for permission to do so.

France to Move Warily on Loans To Teutonic Powers

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, June 16—France is going to look carefully before it leaps to loan more money to central European countries.

Leading French financiers and industrialists will investigate the situation in Austria and Germany at first hand, in order to make recommendations to the Government concerning the advisability of further loans to those countries. The president of the Hungarian Bank, who came to Paris in the hope of obtaining a loan, has returned to Budapest without accomplishing anything definite.

Consensus in official circles is that conditions in Central Europe are such that they must be considered as a whole, and a comprehensive plan of action worked out, rather than seeking to remedy the situation by isolated action in particular cases.

This question is now being considered by the Cabinet following preliminary discussions between the Prime Minister Pierre Laval; Pierre Etienne Flandin, Minister of Finance, and Clement Morct, Governor of the Bank of France. It is felt that the German situation is due, not to any shortcomings or weaknesses in German industry, but to political disturbances which have weakened foreign confidence in that country and resulted in the withdrawal of 750,000,000 gold marks by British and American depositors from the Reichsbank.

The French view is that Germany cannot expect outsiders to finance a country which, by threats to the Young Plan, attempts at Anschluss, and militarist demonstrations by the Steel Helmets, keeps the European political situation disturbed.

France maintains it has been exceedingly generous in granting loans to former enemy countries since the World War. The total amount thus loaned is estimated at 3,026,000,000 francs, or $121,000,000. This is approximately half of the foreign loans floated in France since 1923.

Argentine Paper Lauds Roosevelt's Equality Plea

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 16 (By U. P.)—The statement made by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of Porto Rico recently that Latin-Americans are fully the equals of North Americans was lauded editorially by the newspaper La Prensa, yesterday.

The newspaper insists that the ingrained idea held by the majority of North Americans of their superiority over Latin-Americans is completely baseless and not conducive to harmonious relations besides being the main cause of many grave errors in policy.

First Lap in a Journey That Ended in the White House

THE LINCOLNS SET OUT FOR THE WEST — Painting by J. E. McBurney, Chicago

Tom Lincoln, Nancy Hanks Lincoln and Their Son "Abe" Set Out for Pastures New and Forests Green

PATH OF LINCOLN TRAIL EMERGING FROM OBSCURITY

Experts of Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana Progress on Route

By DOROTHEA KAHN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16—When Thomas Lincoln packed his small son Abraham with various articles of household goods on a horse to start on a long trip through the wilderness in search of better land, of course he wasn't aware that he was making history. If he had been, he might have carved his name on a few trees or chiseled it in a cliff now and then and so spared the future a vast amount of research.

For experts in three states are seeking to decide just where Tom Lincoln led his family on its migration from Kentucky through Indiana to Illinois. One committee after another has tried to solve the puzzle. Commissions of the three states are to meet July 12 at Lincoln City, Ind., possibly to make a final decision.

Their concern has more than historical interest. For when agreement is reached as to the route the family traveled, it will be possible to go ahead with plans which have been drafted to commemorate Lincoln in his home states with a memorial highway. The road as proposed would follow the path his family traveled, thus linking up all the important Lincoln memorials for the benefit of those who would study Lincoln's biography by automobile.

Definite progress is being made. A map of the Illinois section of the route was offered in May by a committee appointed by Gov. Louis L. Emmerson. Based on the reports of three previous groups combined with its own first-hand study, it appears likely to be adopted. The Indiana Lincoln Memorial Highway Commission has brought forth a tentative route which it hopes to perfect before making final. In Kentucky a committee is ready to make its report.

Trail Clouded in Mystery

Some of the difficulties that make the research job interesting were told by Paul M. Angle of the Illinois committee. No member of the Lincoln party left an explicit statement of the course of the migration. Contemporary maps are quite unreliable, for the location of the roads changed with almost every session of each country court. As for consulting the old people of the various communities who might have heard the tale from other elderly people living there when the Lincolns went through, the process is interesting but confusing.

In 1830 when the Lincolns migrated from Indiana, Illinois was sparsely settled. It would be only reasonable for Thomas Lincoln to follow the line of settlements rather than to plunge through uncut woodlands in his journey from one State to another. Certainly there must have been a main route. The committee believes it has found it. It charted on a map every piece of land that was claimed in the year 1830. The claimed land appeared to lie along a very definite path. When this was found the body of testimony that supported this course was taken to be the most reliable.

Two Indiana Migrations

In Indiana two migrations must be traced, the early one from Kentucky when the boy Lincoln arrived at Pigeon Creek, near the present Lin-

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Jobless Relief Drive Planned To Aid Needy in Coming Winter

Business Is Better, but Hoover Says Emergency Situation Is Certain—Simultaneous Campaigns in Large Cities Scheduled

By RICHARD L. STROUT
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 16—Plans for nation-wide unemployment relief work for next winter are now under way. A survey of conditions in every city of 25,000 or more is being made, and the proposal is that a gigantic emergency relief fund drive should be staged simultaneously in these cities next fall. The drive would recall in its magnitude the big financial drives of the World War. Fred C. Croxton, acting chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Unemployment, is coöperating in the organization of the movement, which has the President's approval.

The following points stand out in the Administration's attitude toward the developing situation: An emergency unemployment situation next winter is certain, even despite business improvement this summer; some relief resources available last winter will not be available in 1931-32; to meet the situation, preparations must be made now; responsibility for local relief should be placed on individual communities; the Government's rôle should be to coördinate the work.

Contrary to newspaper reports the Red Cross will not take part in the relief drive except where a special emergency develops in some isolated section where the community cannot meet the situation itself. Such an emergency, for example, might develop in some of the isolated southern coal valleys.

The American Federation of Labor now estimates that 6,000,000 workers are unemployed. A business survey also made by the federation, gives an estimated loss in wages of $2,500,000,000 in the first quarter of 1931 as compared to 1929. While 1929 was a high mark, these and other figures make it plain, it is said, that wage earners in many cases will enter the winter with flattened pocket-books. Industrial companies and others which normally make large contributions to charity will also find themselves less able to aid welfare funds in the coming winter. These adverse factors are all receiving Mr. Croxton's close attention, and because of them it is considered wise to get relief measures well started early in the year.

A business revival is looked for this summer, which will probably show itself most distinctly after the harvest is brought in. However, present estimates do not place business recovery at more than 10 per cent, although it is admitted that the matter is highly speculative. It is now estimated that business is about 70 or 75 per cent of normal, so that even with a larger recovery the need for strong action to meet the winter emergency is apparent.

Demands that Mr. Hoover summon Congress for an emergency session have been frequent, the latest coming from Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, but the President does not believe Congress could aid matters now. When Congress reassembles in December, however, there is certain to be a great pressure for a big federal relief appropriation. President Hoover is likely to oppose this, though whether he would veto such an appropriation is uncertain. However, a nation-wide community drive for funds such as is now being put under way, with the biggest mobilization of welfare money since the war, would possibly forestall such action.

President Hoover and Mr. Croxton are convinced that the relief emergency is one that the local communities must handle themselves. Money cannot be raised by federal taxation which will be the equal either in size, or in efficiency of application to private local charity, locally applied, the President feels. It is on the basis of such a policy that the present program has been set on foot.

The Administration also wants to make plain that preparations for the winter relief do not mean that business recovery is not on the way. Even with a rapid rate of recovery, it is pointed out, the depleted purses of many workers will make the coming cold months a time of hardship.

The present relief program calls for quick organization of committees in every community. Quotas for each locality will be assigned by local groups, and the drive will be conducted by and for the locality itself. The total to be raised in this fashion might run more than $100,000,000, it is estimated, but no definite estimates can be made as yet.

No Treaty Change And Better Army Assured by Carol

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 16—The most heartily applauded declaration in the Throne address, with which King Carol opened his new Parliament yesterday, was one dealing with the Rumanian Army, promising it better equipment and more substantial support.

Even more significant than this was the statement that Rumania preserves its traditional ties with its former allies, refusing to consider treaty revision of any sort, which seems to refute all rumors regarding an anticipated change in Rumania's foreign policy.

The King's official announcement will tend to quiet the apprehension caused by the vigorous anti-French campaign carried on by two Bucharest dailies close to the Government.

Other points emphasized in the message were reduction of the state budget, simplification of the administrative machine, rationalization and organization of industry into state-controlled trusts, encouragement of agriculture, and strengthening of authority. Dr. Nicholas Iorga, Premier, has frankly announced that his is a Right Wing, though not reactionary, Cabinet. He expects discipline and submission from Government Deputies; they are to vote and let others talk.

Characteristic of the new régime seem to be simplification, vigor, speed, inexorable central authority, and self-assurance. The Prime Minister warmly appeals to all parties to coöperate, and urges general harmony for the common good, though the barely launched Government has a strikingly unfavorable local press, enjoying the support of few dailies.

Lindbergh Gains Princeton Degree

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was among the seven recipients of honorary degrees at the 184th annual commencement exercises of Princeton University here today. Other notables who were honored included Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson, and Willa Cather, novelist.

For the first time in the history of Princeton, an honorary degree was conferred upon a woman, when Augustus Trowbridge, dean of the graduate school, presented the degree of Doctor of Letters to Miss Cather.

The degree of Master of Science was given to Colonel Lindbergh, the fourth degree which he has accepted since his transatlantic flight in 1927. Master of Aeronautics was conferred upon him by New York University in 1927, and Doctor of Laws by Northwestern University and the University of Wisconsin in 1928.

Others who received degrees were Aaron W. Godfrey '96, of Glen Ridge, N. J., Master of Arts; Charles R. Watson '94, president of the American University in Cairo, Egypt, Doctor of Divinity, and Adolph Goldschmidt of Berlin, Doctor of Letters.

Chamber of Commerce Checks Uncover Evident Lack of Debts in Three Towns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 16—In the midst of a movement designed to prove that retail trade can be stimulated by coöperation, citizens of Tarrytown, North Tarrytown and Irvington-on-Hudson have found themselves faced with a difficult problem in trying to find persons with debts to pay.

The trade stimulation movement was started by the local chamber of commerce, which issued and sold to the public 400 checks of $5 each, payable at any of four local banks. On the back of each check was printed the stipulation that the holder of the check was to use it within 24 hours for the payment of a debt or other expenditure.

The "prosperity movement" had an enthusiastic start. The checks changed hands at a considerably quicker rate than once a day. But before the first week was ended, J. Wilbur Riker, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, discovered that less than one-fourth of the transactions were payments of old debts. A small percentage of exchanges were classified as "necessary," for purchases that would have been made in any event. More than half of the exchanges were classified "new business."

A later survey showed that retail trade has been stimulated far in excess of the $60,000 turnover in a month that was the aim of the sponsors, but almost all transactions are for "new business." Apparently there are few unpaid bills left.

Some of the checks have become "dog's-eared." Several have torn where they have been folded and have been patched together again. A score or more have all available space for indorsements filled with signatures and are circulating as ordinary specie without further indorsements. Only a few have stayed in the hands of persons who have managed to keep them clean and fresh.

The Chamber of Commerce had the support of the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and Exchange Service Clubs.

HOOVER JOINS COOLIDGE TO DO HARDING HONOR

Both Pay Tribute to Kindly President at Dedication of Memorial

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARION, O., June 16—Two Presidents who had worked by his side during long months of great public achievement, joined with other notables and thousands of his townsfolk and admirers to pay respect to the memory of Warren G. Harding, twenty-ninth President of the United States.

Standing before the beautiful Grecian temple memorial erected in his honor by public subscription, President Hoover and former President Coolidge, the first a member of his Cabinet and the latter his Vice-President and successor in office, recalled the devoted and generous friend and public servant as they had known him and dedicated to that figure the super architectural monuments.

It was a ceremony of deep simplicity and deep emotion. The stately grandeur of the colonnaded memorial, the gift of more than 1,000,000 American men, women and children, the peace and beauty of the bright summer day, and the heartfelt words of the two friends who had followed him in the exalted office in which he had labored, all blended into a picture eminently fitting the occasion.

"The office of President of the United States is the most exacting position in the world," declared Mr. Coolidge in introducing President Hoover. "In it are involved the cares, the duties and the difficulties of the whole nation and our relations with all other people.

Fortunate to Have Hoover

"In these days we are fortunate to have at the head of the Nation a man of patience, courage and ability. His loyal and devoted coöperation contributed much to the successful policies of President Harding. The experienced judgment and decisive action with which he has guided the country during his own term have been of inestimable value to all the people. In spite of all the heavy burdens that he must bear he has come here in the name of the nation to dedicate this memorial to a departed President."

To Herbert Hoover and Calvin Coolidge, Warren G. Harding was a sincere friend and leader. They knew him, as did thousands of his fellow citizens and townsfolk, as a devoted public

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Industrialization Of Farming Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 16—Envisaging the industrialization of agriculture as the next great step in the development of American economic life, Thomas Campbell, who operates a 95,000-acre wheat farm in Montana and is consulting engineer on mechanized agriculture for the Soviet Government, declared in an interview yesterday that the inclusion of agriculture was essential to the success of any program of stabilization and integration such as proposed for industry by the National Civic Federation.

The federation's plan was advanced yesterday on the initiative of Matthew Woll, acting president of the federation, who urged the calling of a congress of industry to set up permanent stabilization machinery.

Mr. Campbell declared that American industry and labor already are well organized and that for this reason a 10-year or permanent program to establish a proper equilibrium in the nation's economic life would be an easier task here than Soviet Russia had found its Five-Year Plan.

"All we need," he continued, "is the organization of agriculture. The business leaders in the United States have completely ignored and neglected our agricultural resources, and rather than support agriculture they have avoided this support in the most painstaking manner.

"We should stimulate the support of agriculture rather than oppose it. We have the wealth and the resources. We have the advantage of individual initiative under our own form of government. We have a vast consuming power of our own. We can give credit and get credit.

"If the bankers and business men in the United States will have as much confidence in agriculture as they have in other industries and will give it the same support, we will soon have permanent prosperity."

Mr. Woll said he had not intentionally excluded agriculture from his proposal and voiced complete agreement with Mr. Campbell.

HOOVER SEES FUTURE BASED ON INITIATIVE

Not Doles, He Says, but Personal Effort, Backed by Coöperation, to Win

PUTS 20-YEAR PLAN ON THIS FOUNDATION

Healing Forces Are at Work Throughout World, He Tells Indianapolis G. O. P.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16—Herbert Hoover, the economic statesman, addressed the nation here last night on the subject of the world-wide business depression.

Speaking to the country over a national radio hookup, and directly to 5000 members and guests of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, assembled at a great outdoor "chicken dinner," an institution particularly characteristic of this region, the President assayed the crisis from its historical significance, laid bare the issues it presents and submitted to the country his economic philosophy.

The speech was far more than a campaign argument; it was a brilliant economic discourse. In its statesmanship, its profound understanding, its realism, its sound hope and promise this address is one of the greatest ever made by the President. For he spoke not essentially as a Republican, or even as a President.

He went before his countrymen as a tried economic leader, an expert who after two years of intense and unstinting labor, study and research was making his report, with its analysis, its findings, and its concrete recommendations.

He spoke publicly and to the country as his friends and devoted admirers know him privately—the keen analyst, the tireless student and broad-visioned philosopher. Frankly and fully he plumbed its effect. But he discussed it as a crisis that has spent its force and one in which many and powerful forces are at work healing and restoring the well-being of the world.

Shows Light Is Shining

This vital thought underlaid the whole framework of the President's discourse. He did not attempt to calculate the duration of the depression; he did not say even that the most difficult period had been passed.

But one by one he detailed the mighty influences that are forming new and more permanent lines of stability and prosperity and on these sound bases grounded his firm confidence in the future of the land.

The fundamental self-containment of the country, its vast resources in land, mines, mills, man power, enthusiasm, and courage, these forces, the President declared, utilized in the American way, in accordance with the American tradition of safeguarded individual initiative, are certain to bring eventual economic stability.

The Government, he pointed out, for the first time in its history is taking an extensive and positive part in the work of expediting recovery. But only, he emphasized, in line with the American method. Not by doles, not by bureaucratization, but by fostering coöperation and individual initiative.

By enormously expanding federal expenditures for public works, a reversal of policy in our former depressions, by firm advocacy of the maintenance of wages, by avoiding industrial conflict and resulting social disorder, by sweeping economies and determined opposition to tax increases, by rigid immigration restraints, and by steadfast resistance to socialistic devices, the Government, the President said, has kept credit free and fluid, held open the channels of sound business and industry and wrought mightily to restore the morale and esprit de corps of the nation.

Twenty-Year American Plan

For the future, the President proposed a "plan," a 20-year "plan," that calls for the building of 4,000,000 new and better homes, thousands of new and still more beautiful city buildings, thousands of miles of highways and waterways 25,000,000 electrical horsepower and 20 per cent more farm products.

And, with all this, new parks, more schools, more churches, more colleges, more leisure and better opportunities for its enjoyment.

"This plan will be carried out," the President asserted, "if we just keep on giving the American people a chance. Its impulsive force is in the character and spirit of our people. They have already done a better job for 120,000,000 people than any other nation in all history."

The President's address completed a day replete with receptions and popular welcomes, particularly on the part of the women and children.

In their journeying during the day across four states, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, to this city they were met everywhere by cordial throngs. In the larger cities where their special train stopped for a few minutes local and state officials greeted them.

Guests of the Governor

Lined streets welcomed the President in Indianapolis. After a parade through the business center of this lovely midwestern state capital, he and Mrs. Hoover were taken to the Governor's mansion where they were the guests of Governor and Mrs. Harry G. Leslie.

The picnic feast was a colorful sight. Five thousand people dined with their Chief Executive in the great outdoor pavilion in the State Fair Grounds. The bright summer dresses of the women, the rows of

rows of linen-covered tables and the flags and bunting made an unusual picture.

The dinner was simple but rich and plentiful. Huge platters of fried chicken were brought to each table. Everything served was an Indiana product. The service was performed by young woman students of Butler University.

In opening his speech the President spoke of his heartfelt appreciation of the warm welcome he and Mrs. Hoover had received. He referred to the great service being rendered in Congress by the State's representatives, mentioning by name James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana; Arthur Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana; William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana.

The President and Mrs. Hoover spent the night in the city, leaving this morning for Marion, O., where they participate in the dedication of the Harding Memorial.

The President's speech in full follows:

Scope of the Depression

The business depression is the dominant subject before the country and the world today. Its blight stretches from all quarters of the globe to every business place and every cottage door in our land. I propose to discuss it and the policies of the Government in respect to it.

Depressions are not new experiences, though none has hitherto been so widespread. We have passed through no less than 15 major depressions in the last century. We have learned something as the result of each of these experiences. From this one we shall gain stiffening and economic discipline, a greater knowledge upon which we must build a better safeguarded system. We have come out of each previous depression into a period of prosperity greater than ever before. We shall do so this time.

As we look beyond the horizons of our own troubles and consider the events in other lands, we know that the main causes of the extreme violence and the long continuance of this depression came not from within but from outside the United States. Had our wild speculation; our stock promotion with its infinite losses and hardship to innocent people; our loose and extravagant business methods; and our unprecedented drought, been our only disasters we would have recovered months ago.

A large part of the forces which have swept our shores from abroad are the malign inheritances in Europe of the Great War—its huge taxes, its mounting armament, its political and social instability, its disruption of economic life by the new boundaries. Without the war we would have no such depression. Upon these war origins are superimposed the over-rapid expansion of production and collapse in price of many foreign raw materials.

Effect of Silver Slump

The demonetization of silver in certain countries and a score of more remote causes have all contributed to dislocation. Some particular calamity has happened to nearly every country in the world, and the difficulties of each have intensified the unemployment and financial difficulties of all the others.

As either the cause or the effect, we have witnessed armed revolutions within the past two years in a score of nations, not to mention disturbed political life in many others. Political instability has affected three-fourths of the population of the world.

I do not at all minimize the economic interdependence of the world, but despite this the potential and redeeming strength of the United States in the face of this situation is that we are economically more self-contained than any other great nation. This degree of independence gives assurance that with the passing of the temporary dislocations and shocks we can and will make a large measure of recovery irrespective of the rest of the world. We did so with even worse foreign conditions in 1921.

We can roughly indicate this high degree of self-containment. Our average annual production of movable goods before the depression was about $50,000,000,000. We exported yearly about $5,000,000,000, 10 per cent. The world disruption has temporarily reduced our exports to about $3,500,000,000. In other words, the shrinkage of foreign trade by $1,500,000,000 amounts to only 2 or 3 per cent of our total productivity. Yet as a result of all the adverse forces our production has been reduced by, roughly, $10,000,000,000 or $12,000,000,000.

This sharp contrast between a national shrinkage of, say, $12,000,000,000 and a loss of $1,500,000,000 from export trade is an indication of the disarrangement of our own internal production and consumption entirely apart from that resulting from decreased sales abroad. Some of this enlarged dislocation is also due to the foreign effects upon prices of commodities and securities.

Magnifying Losses

Moreover, the repeated shocks from political disturbance and revolution in foreign countries stimulate fear and hesitation among our business men. These fears and apprehensions are unnecessarily increased by that minority of people who would make political capital out of the depression through magnifying our unemployment and losses.

Other small groups in the business world make their contribution to distress by raids on our markets with purpose to profit from depreciation of securities and commodities. Both groups are within the law; they are equally condemned by our public and business opinion; they are by no means helpful to the Nation.

Fear and apprehension, whether their origins are domestic or foreign, are very real, tangible, economic forces. Fear of loss of a job or uncertainty as to the future has caused millions of our people unnecessarily to reduce their purchases of goods, thereby decreasing our production and employment. These uncertainties lead our bankers and business men to extreme caution, and in consequence a mania for liquidation has reduced our stocks of goods and our credits far below any necessity. All these apprehensions and actions check enterprise and lessen our national activities.

With no desire to minimize the realities of suffering or the stern task of recovery, we must appraise the other side of this picture. If we proceed with sanity, we must not look only at the empty hole in the middle of the doughnut.

Must Remember Resources

We must bear in mind at all times our marvelous resources in land, mines, mills, man power, brain power, and courage. Over 95 per cent of our families have either an income or a breadwinner employed. Our people are working harder and are resolutely engaged, individually and collectively, in overhauling and improving their methods and services. That is the fundamental method of repair to the wreckage from our boom of two years ago; it is the remedy to the impacts from abroad. It takes time, but it is going on.

Although fear has resulted in unnecessary reduction in spending, yet these very reductions are piling up savings in our savings banks until today they are the largest in our history. Surplus money does not remain idle for long. Ultimately it is the most insistent promoter of enterprise and of optimism. Consumption of retail goods in many lines is proceeding at a higher rate than last year.

The harvest prospects indicate recovery from the drought and increased employment in handling the crop. Revolutions in many countries have spent themselves, and stability is on the ascendancy. The underlying forces of recovery are asserting themselves.

For the first time in history the Federal Government has taken an extensive and positive part in mitigating the effects of depression and expediting recovery. I have conceived that if we would preserve our democracy this leadership must take the part not of attempted dictatorship but of organizing coöperation in the constructive forces of the community and of stimulating every element of initiative and self-reliance in the country. There is no sudden stroke of either governmental or private action which can dissolve these world difficulties; patient, constructive action in a multitude of directions is the strategy of success. This battle is upon a thousand fronts.

Prevented Panic

I shall not detain you by long exposition of these very extensive activities of our Government, for they are already well known. We have assured the country from panic and its hurricane of bankruptcy by coördinated action between the Treasury, the Federal Reserve System, the banks, the farm loan and Farm Board system. We have steadily urged the maintenance of wages and salaries, preserving American standards of living, not alone for its contribution to consumption of goods but with the far greater purpose of maintaining social good will through avoiding industrial conflict with its suffering and social disorder.

We are maintaining organized coöperation with industry systematically to distribute the available work so as to give income to as many families as possible.

We have reversed the traditional policy in depressions of reducing expenditures upon construction work. We are maintaining a steady expansion of ultimately needed construction work in coöperation with the states, municipalities, and industries. Over $2,000,000,000 is being expended, and today 1,000,000 men are being given direct and indirect employment through these enlarged activities. We have sustained the people in 21 states who faced dire disaster from the drought.

We are giving aid and support to the farmers in marketing their crops, by which they have realized hundreds of millions more in prices than the farmers of any other country. Through the tariff we are saving our farmers and workmen from being overwhelmed with goods from foreign countries where, even since our tariff was revised, wages and prices have been reduced to much lower levels than before. We are holding down taxation by exclusion of every possible governmental expenditure not absolutely essential or needed in increase of employment or assistance to the farmers. We are rigidly excluding immigrants until our own people are employed. The departures and deportations today actually exceed arrivals.

Care for Unemployed

We are maintaining and will maintain systematic voluntary organization in the community in aid of employment and care for distress. There are a score of other directions in which coöperation is organized and stimulation given. We propose to go forward with these major activities and policies. We will not be diverted from them.

By these and other measures which we shall develop as the occasion shall require, we shall keep this ship steady in the storm. We will prevent any unnecessary distress in the United States, and by the activities and courage of the American people we will recover from the depression.

I would be remiss if I did not pay tribute to the business, industrial, labor, and agricultural leaders for their remarkable spirit of coöperation. Their action is magnificent proof of the fundamental progress of American institutions, of our growth in social and economic understanding, of our sense of responsibility, and of human brotherhood.

Leaders of industry have coöperated in an extraordinary degree to maintain employment and sustain our standards of living. There have been exceptions, but they represent a small per cent of the whole. Labor has coöperated in prevention of conflict in giving greater effort and consequently in reducing unit costs. We have had freedom from strikes, lockouts, and disorder unequaled even in prosperous times. We have made permanent gains in national solidarity.

Better Than Others

Our people can take justifiable pride that their united efforts have greatly reduced unemployment which would have otherwise been our fate; it is heavy but proportionally it is less than one-half that of other industrial countries. Great as have been our difficulties no man can contrast them with our experiences in previous great depressions or with the condition of other important industrial countries without a glow of pride in our American system and a confidence in its future.

While we are fostering the slow but positive processes of the healing of our economic wounds, our citizens are necessarily filled with anxiety, and in their anxiety there is the natural demand for more and more drastic action by the Federal Government. Many of their suggestions are sound and helpful. Every suggestion which comes within the proper authority and province of the Executive is given most earnest consideration.

We are, of course, confronted with scores of theoretical panaceas which, however well intended, would inevitably delay recovery. Some timid people, black with despair, have lost faith in our American system. They demand abrupt and positive change. Others have seized upon the opportunities of discontent to agitate for the adoption of economic patent medicines from foreign lands. Others have indomitable confidence that by some legerdemain we can legislate ourselves our of a world-wide depression. Such views are as accurate as the belief we can exorcise a Caribbean hurricane by statutory law.

Puts Industry First

For instance, nothing can be gained in recovery of employment by detouring capital away from industry and commerce into the Treasury of the United States, either by taxes or loans, on the assumption that the Government can create more employment by use of these funds than can industry and commerce itself. While I am a strong advocate of expansion of useful public works in hard times, and we have trebled our Federal expenditure in aid to unemployment, yet there are limitations upon the application of this principle.

Not only must we refrain from robbing industry and commerce of its capital, and thereby increasing unemployment, but such works require long engineering and legal interludes before they produce actual employment. Above all, schemes of public works which have no reproductive value would result in sheer waste. The remedy to economic depression is not waste but the creation and distribution of wealth.

It has been urged that the Federal Government should abandon its system of employment agencies and should appropriate large sums to subsidize their establishment in other hands. I have refused to accept such schemes, as they would in many places endow political organizations with the gigantic patronage of workmen's jobs. That would bring about the most vicious tyranny ever set up in the United States. We have instead expanded our Federal Government agencies which are on nonpolitical basis. They are of far greater service to labor.

Endowing the Slacker

We have had one proposal after another which amounts to a dole from the Federal Treasury. The largest is that of unemployment insurance. I have long advocated such insurance as an additional measure of safety against rainy days, but only through private enterprise or through coöperation of industry and labor itself. The moment the Government enters into this field it invariably degenerates into the dole. For nothing can withstand the political pressures which carry governments over this dangerous border.

The net results of governmental doles are to lower wages toward the bare subsistence level and to endow the slacker. It imposes the injustice of huge burdens upon farmers and other callings which receive no benefits. I am proud that so representative an organization as the American Federation of Labor has refused to approve such schemes.

There have been some complaints from foreign countries over the revision of our tariff and it is proposed that we can expedite recovery by another revision. Nothing would more prolong the depression than a session of Congress devoted to this purpose. There are, no doubt inequities and inequalities in some of our tariff rates; that is inherent in any congressional revision. But we have for the first time effective machinery in motion through a tariff commission with authority for any necessary rectification. And that machinery is functioning.

Aimed at Farmer

An analysis indicates that the large majority of these foreign complaints are directed against added protection we have given to agriculture. I believe that some of these countries do not realize the profound hardship which they themselves—with no malevolent purpose—have imposed on the American farmer. Improved machinery, the development of refrigeration, and cheapening of sea transportation have created for them great resources from their virgin lands and cheaper labor.

As a result these countries have taken profitable export markets from the American farmer. There have been complaints from older nations who import a portion of their food products and export another portion. Yet these nations look upon their own agriculture as a way of life and as vital to their national security, and have long since adopted protective tariffs against the special farm products of the United States. We do not reproach them, for we, too, look upon a healthy agriculture as indispensable to the nation.

The growth of our industrial population will ultimately absorb the production of our farmers, but our agriculture was attuned to the export business and is of necessity passing a prolonged crisis in its shift to a domestic basis. Our tariff had proved so low that our farmers were being crowded even from the domestic market in many products which by use as diversification they can substitute to take up the slack in export business. From that condition we have given him protection, and we stand upon it.

Tariff Act Unique

In this connection I noted with interest that the International Chamber of Commerce in its recent meeting in Washington in effect recommended to the world the adoption of this method of the American tariff, although it was not referred to by name. Our visitors found the American tariff act unique in the field of tariff legislation, as it defines the principal of our tariff by law. That is the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

They found in our new Tariff Commission the creation of a tribunal open to every interested party empowered and ready to deal with any variations from this principle. They found a tariff without discriminations among nations. They recommended universal adoption of similar principles. Indeed, such a course would greatly modify tariffs in general. It would promote the commerce of the world by removing discriminations, preferences, and uncertainties.

But it is not my purpose upon this occasion to discuss the relations of our many economic problems to the problems of other nations. I am not unmindful of our responsibilities or our vital interest in their welfare.

The very first service to them must be to place our own house in order; to restore our own domestic prosperity. It is from increases in our reservoir of economic strength that has and must come our contribution to the development and recovery of the world. From our prosperity comes our demand for their goods and raw materials. A prosperous United States is the beginning of a prosperous world.

Must Determine Causes

With industry as well as agriculture we are concerned not merely in the immediate problems of the depression. From the experience of this depression will come not only a greatly sobered and more efficient economic system than we possessed two years ago but a greater knowledge of its weaknesses as well as a greater intelligence in correcting them. When the time comes that we can look at this depression objectively it will be our duty searchingly to examine every phase of it.

We can already observe some directions to which endeavor must be pointed. For instance, it is obvious that the Federal Reserve System was inadequate to prevent a large diversion of capital and bank deposits from commercial and industrial business into wasteful speculation and stock promotion. It is obvious our banking system must be organized to give greater protection to depositors against failures.

It is equally obvious that we must determine whether the facilities of our security and commodity exchanges are not being used to create illegitimate speculation and intensify depressions. It is obvious that our taxes upon capital gains viciously promote the booms and just as viciously intensify depressions. In order to avoid taxes, real estate and stocks are withheld from the market in times of rising prices, and for the same reason large quantities are dumped on the market in times of depression.

The experiences of this depression indeed demand that the nation carefully and deliberately reconsider the whole national and local problem of the incidence of taxation. The undue proportion of taxes which falls upon farmers, home owners, and all real-property holders as compared to other forms of wealth and income demands real relief. There are far wider questions of our social and economic life which this experience will illuminate. We shall know much more of the method of still further advance toward stability, security, and wider diffusion of the benefits of our economic system.

The American Plan

We have many citizens insisting that we produce an advance "plan" for the future development of the United States. They demand that we produce it right now. I presume the "plan" idea is an infection from the slogan of the Five-Year Plan through which Russia is struggling to redeem herself from the 10 years of starvation and misery.

I am able to propose an American plan to you. We plan to take care of 20,000,000 increase in population in the next 20 years. We plan to build for them 4,000,000 new and better homes, thousands of new and still more beautiful city buildings, thousands of factories; to increase the capacity of our railways; to add thousands of miles of highways and waterways; to install 25,000,000 electrical horsepower; to grow 25 per cent more farm products; [illegible]

We plan to provide five fields, schools, colleges, and churches for this 20,000,000 people. We plan more leisure for men and women and better opportunities for its enjoyment. We not only plan to provide for all the new generation, but we shall, by scientific research and invention, lift the standard of living and security of life to the whole people.

We plan to secure a greater diffusion of wealth, a decrease in poverty, and a great reduction in crime. And this plan will be carried out if we just keep on giving the American people a chance. Its impulsive force is in the character and spirit of our people.

They have already done a better job for 120,000,000 people than any other nation in all history.

Some groups believe this plan can only be carried out by a fundamental, a revolutionary change of method. Other groups believe that any system must be the outgrowth of the character of our race, a natural outgrowth of our traditions; that we have established certain ideals over 150 years upon which we must build rather than destroy.

Form Two Groups

If we analyze the ideas which have been put forward for handling our great national plan, they fall into two groups. The first is whether we shall go on with our American system which holds that the major purpose of a state is to protect the people and to give them equality of opportunity, that the basis of all happiness is in development of the individual, that the sum of progress can only be gauged by the progress of the individual, that we should steadily build up coöperation among the people themselves to these ends.

The other idea is that we shall directly or indirectly regiment the population into a bureaucracy to serve the state, that we should use force instead of coöperation in plans and thereby direct every man as to what he may or may not do.

These ideas present themselves in practical questions which we have to meet.

Shall we abandon the philosophy and creed of our people for 150 years by turning to a creed foreign to our people?

Shall we establish a dole from the Federal Treasury?

Shall we undertake Federal ownership and operation of public utilities instead of the rigorous regulation of them to prevent impositions?

Shall we protect our people from the lower standards of living of foreign countries?

Shall the Government, except in temporary national emergencies, enter upon business processes in competition with its citizens?

Shall we regiment our people by an extension of the arm of bureaucracy into a multitude of affairs?

The future welfare of our country, so dear to you and to me for ourselves and our children, depends upon the answer given.

The Task Facing Us

Our immediate and paramount task as a people is to rout the forces of economic disruption and pessimism that have swept upon us. The exacting duty of government in these times is by use of its agencies and its influence to strengthen our economic institutions; by inspiring coöperation in the community to sustain good will and to keep our country free of disorder and conflict; by coöperation with the people to assure that the deserving shall not suffer; and by the conduct of government to strengthen the foundations of a better and stronger national life.

These have been objectives of my administration in dealing with this, the greatest crisis the world has ever known. I shall adhere to them.

If, as many believe, we have passed the worst of this storm, future months will not be difficult. If we shall be called upon to endure more of this period, we must gird ourselves to steadfast effort, to fail at no point where humanity calls or American ideals are in jeopardy.

Our transcendent momentary need is a much larger degree of confidence among our business agencies and that they shall extend this confidence in more than words. If our people will go forth with the confidence and enterprise which our country justifies, many of the mists of this depression will fade away.

In conclusion, whatever the immediate difficulties may be, we know they are transitory in our lives and in the life of the nation. We should have full faith and confidence in those mighty resources, those intellectual and spiritual forces, which have impelled this nation to a success never before known in the history of the world. Far from being impaired, these forces were never stronger than at this moment. Under the guidance of Divine Providence they will return to us a greater and more wholesome prosperity than we have ever known.

'Take Off Your Coats,' On a Hot Night Wins Hoover Indiana Votes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 16 — What once almost became a formal banquet given by the Indiana Republican Editorial Association in honor of President Hoover turned out, through the President's intervention, to be an old-fashioned Hoosier dinner eaten in shirt-sleeves.

When a scrupulous secret service man went to Indianapolis to make arrangements for the President's entertainment, he told the local committee in charge that it is customary that full dress be worn at evening dinners at which the Chief Executive is a guest. The committee was perplexed. Probably a very small number of those present owned dress suits. In fact, it was a question whether there were enough dress suits in the whole state of Indiana to outfit the men in the group of 5000 guests.

Through an intermediary the matter was brought to President Hoover's attention. He was much concerned to hear of the admonitions that had been given by the secret service man. He declared that he had no thought of wearing formal attire at the Indianapolis dinner at the fair grounds, and had hoped that his guests would not set a precedent of formality. The message was relayed to Indiana. And in the end, when the night turned out to be sultry, the President suggested that the men at the dinner remove their coats, which they did amid cheers for his thoughtfulness.

ORVILLE WRIGHT HONORED

RICHMOND, Ind., June 16 (AP)—Orville Wright of Dayton, O., coinventor of the airplane, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Earlham College yesterday. He was given the Bachelor of Science degree by the Quaker college in 1909.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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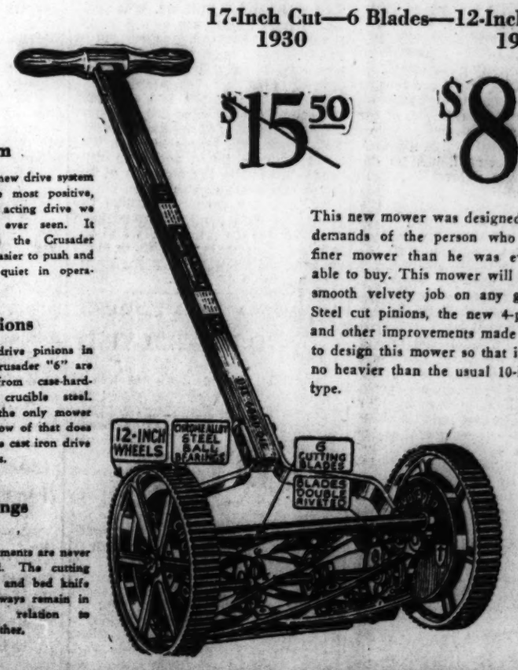

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PRESIDENT JOINS WITH COOLIDGE IN HARDING TRIBUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

servant who had spent himself in his official duties.

"He was a man," Mr. Hoover said, "of delicate sense of honor, of sympathetic heart, of transcendent gentleness of soul, who reached out for friendship, who gave it loyally and generously in his every thought and deed. He was devoted to his fellow men.

"And we who knew him also came to know that he was a man whose soul was being seared by a great disillusionment. He had a dim realization that he had been betrayed by a few of the men whom he had trusted, by men whom he had believed were his devoted friends.

Betrayed Also Their Country

"It was later proved in the courts of the land that these men had betrayed not alone the friendships and trust of their stanch and loyal friend but they had betrayed their country. That was the tragedy of the life of Warren Harding."

Of Warren Harding, in whose Administration the great work of reconstruction after the war was signally furthered, Mr. Coolidge spoke. To him, President Harding had been a generous and kindly mentor in the federal service. He saw at first hand the vital tasks accomplished under his inspiration and guidance.

"He had experience and ability," Mr. Coolidge said, "and patience and courage, combined with a generous toleration and cheerful optimism that inspired confidence.

"His was a rarely charming cordiality and his social graces were an appropriate setting for a strong and rugged personality. He had a natural gift of expression which he had developed into an art."

It was under his gentleness and kindliness that the deep animosities, both at home and abroad, that had been aroused by the war were heated, Mr. Coolidge said. His historic Washington Disarmament Conference was the first step toward disarmament of the world, Mr. Coolidge pointed out.

The reorganization and reduction of the public debt, the better organization of industry and employment, the establishment of a permanent system of the care for disabled veterans and their dependents, were some of the enlightened measures which Warren Harding initiated and set in motion in the two years of administration, Mr. Coolidge declared.

Memorial Rises 52 Feet

The dedicatory program, which was carried on a nation-wide radio hookup, opened with an invocation followed by an address by Joseph S. Freylinghuysen, former Republican Senator from New Jersey, a close friend of President Harding and president of the Memorial Association. Mr. Freylinghuysen spoke on the history of the memorial.

As the visitor approaches the Harding Memorial, which rises on a 10-acre site with the immediate grounds beautifully carpeted by green lawn, he is attracted by the exterior circular colonnade formed of 46 columns 28 feet high and five feet in diameter.

The structure reaches a total height of 52 feet from the ground level. Within is another circular colonnade of 22 more columns of Ionic design. The memorial association has purchased a 17-acre tract directly facing the memorial, in order to provide and preserve a fitting surrounding.

Friends of the former President organized the Harding Memorial Association and incorporated it in 1923. The officers and trustees include some of the nation's leaders.

In working out plans for honoring the memory of Mr. Harding, the association selected Henry Hornbostel and Eric Fisher Wood of Pittsburgh as the architects for the memorial, and the structure dedicated today is their work. The corner stone was laid in May, 1926, with Vice-President Dawes making the chief address.

Praise for Mrs. Harding

Mr. Freylinghuysen's address was followed by Mr. Coolidge's, who accepted the monument on behalf of the association, of which he is honorary president.

In accepting it on behalf of the State of Ohio, Gov. George White spoke of Warren G. Harding as a man of human kindness and friendliness. He described Mr. Harding's wife, Florence Kling Harding, as "a shining example of what may be accomplished through the loving devotion of American womanhood. To her there is due credit for assistance in initial education, tenacious steadfastness of purpose and constant adherence to principle, wise and helpful counsel lovingly given."

At the close of the ceremonies President Hoover departed for Columbus, O., accompanied by Governor White. There early in the evening he reviewed a parade of the Ohio Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, after which he held an informal reception for the veterans and state officials in the Capitol.

Mr. Hoover spoke as follows:

Symbolic of Respect

We are assembled here to dedicate the tomb of Warren G. Harding, twenty-ninth President of the United States. This beautiful monument, erected by the voluntary subscriptions of the people, symbolizes their respect for his memory. It has been their response with tender remembrance to a kindly and gentle spirit. As future years come and go each of them will be marked by gatherings here of his friends and the people of a grateful democracy, for democracy has ever paid respect and tribute to those who have given her service.

Warren G. Harding came from the people. Born just at the close of the Civil War, it became his responsibility to lead the Republic in a period of reconstruction from another great war, in which our democracy had again demonstrated its unalterable resolve to withstand encroachment upon its independence and to deserve the respect of the world.

Great as are the problems of the conflict, the burden of statesmanship are equally difficult in the rehabilitation of social and economic life after the dislocations of war. Above all, the burden is heavy in composing the hates and prejudices which smolder, and threaten long after the formal documents of peace are signed.

As the aftermath of war our national finances were disorganized, taxes overwhelming, agriculture and business were prostrate, and unemployment widespread. Our country was torn with injustices to those racial groups of our own citizens descended from the enemy nations. Violent bitterness had arisen over the Treaty of Versailles.

Faced Disturbed Era

"These evil spirits aroused by war, augmented by inestimable losses, deep animosities, the dislocations of industry, the vast unemployment in a world still armed and arming confronted Warren G. Harding. He brought to the office of President a long experience in public affairs together with the character and spirit of which the Republic was then in need.

His was a mind and character fitted for a task where the one transcendent need was the healing quality of gentleness and friendliness. It was his mission to compose prejudices and conflicts at home, to lessen the threats of renewed wars through the world. He succeeded in those tasks. When in two years he died, new peace treaties had been made in terms which won the support of our people; tranquillity had been restored at home; employment had been renewed and a long period of prosperity had begun.

And he succeeded further. The Washington arms conference for the reduction and limitation of battleships identified his Administration with the first step in history toward the disarmament of the world. That step was accompanied by the momentous treaties which restored good will among the nations bordering upon the Pacific Ocean and gave to all the world inestimable blessings of peace and security.

The new and changing problems of later years have not obscured the many other constructive acts of his Administration. The reorganization and reduction of the public debt, the reduction in taxation, the creation of the budget system, the better organization of industry and employment, new services to agriculture, the establishment of a permanent system of care for disabled veterans and their dependents—are but some of the enlightened measures which he inspired and advanced.

Thoughts for the Man

But this is neither the time nor the place in historic retrospect to catalogue his many services to our country. They will be recorded and gratefully remembered by his countrymen.

Our thoughts today turn to the man himself. My first meeting with Warren Harding ever lingers in my memory. It was during the war and in a time of the greatest strain and anxiety. Late one evening the then Senator Harding, whom I had never met, came to my office. When he was announced there flashed into my mind the thought that here was some complaint or a request for some appointment. Instead the Senator said simply:

"I have not come to get anything. I just want you to know that if you wish the help of a friend, telephone me what you want. I am here to serve and to help."

That statement, I came to learn, was typical of him. I refer to it now because it reveals the nature of the man.

I was one of those who accompanied the late President on his fateful trip across the continent and to Alaska. He had wished to learn from the people their needs and to translate to them his own aspirations. Those who were his companions on that journey realized full well that he had overstrained even his robust strength in the gigantic task which confronted him during the previous two years.

And we came also to know that here was a man whose soul was being seared by a great disillusionment. We saw him gradually weaken not only from physical exhaustion but from mental anxiety. Warren Harding had a dim realization that he had been betrayed by a few of the men whom he had trusted, by men whom he had believed were his devoted friends. It was later proved in the courts of the land that these men had betrayed not alone the friendship and trust of their stanch and loyal friend but they had betrayed their country. That was the tragedy of the life of Warren Harding.

Greatest Crime of All

There are disloyalties and there are crimes which shock our sensibilities, which may bring suffering upon those who are touched by their immediate results. But there is no disloyalty and no crime in all the category of human weaknesses which compares with the failure of probity in the conduct of public trust. Monetary loss or even the shock to the finest sensibilities is average a passing shock, but the pervading power of the faith of a people in the security of their government and in the integrity of their institutions, the maintenance of respect for the standards of honor which prevail in high places, are crimes for which punishment will never atone.

Warren Harding gave his life in worthy accomplishment for his country. He was a man of delicate sense of honor, of sympathetic heart, of transcendent gentleness of soul—who reached out for friendship, who gave of it loyally and generously in his every thought and deed. He was a man of passionate patriotism. He was a man of deep religious feeling. He was devoted to his fellow men. No revelation of his character can equal that of his own words just before his death. They were a part of his last public statement. I quote:

"We need less of sectarianism, less of denominationalism, less of fanatical zeal and its exactions, and more of the Christ spirit, more of the Christ practice, and a new and abiding consecration and reverence for God. I am a confirmed optimist as to the growth of the spirit of brotherhood. . . . We do rise to heights at times when we look for the good rather than the evil in others, and give consideration to the views of all.

"The inherent love of fellowship is banding men together, and when envy and suspicion are vanquished, fraternity records a triumph and brotherhood brings new blessings to men and to peoples. . . . Christ was the Prince of Peace, and we who seek to render His name glorious must move in the ways of peace and brotherhood and loving service."

He gave his life in that spirit, and in that spirit we pay tribute to his memory.

Mr. Coolidge spoke as follows:

Coolidge Accepts Memorial

In behalf of the Harding Memorial Association I formally accept this stately monument erected to the memory of Warren Gamaliel Harding, the twenty-ninth President of the United States. It is fittingly located in the city where he so long made his home among the neighbors and friends whom he loved, and and who loved him.

In his absence his fondest thoughts constantly turned in this direction. Here above all other places he would wish his last resting place to be located where he has found peace in surroundings that will be a constant reminder of him. In the future years not even a stranger could approach this shrine without some sense of that charming cordiality that could not be described but was always felt by all who came in contact with him.

His social graces, however, were only an appropriate setting for a strong and rugged personality. He was not taken from obscurity and raised by fate to the White House. He won his place in public life step by step. For years a newspaper publisher and editor, meantime a state senator, a lieutenant-governor, a United States Senator, chairman of the National Republican Committee in 1916—this was the solid and substantial groundwork of experience in public service by which he fitted himself for the office of President of the United States.

People's Tribute to a Kindly President

THE HARDING MEMORIAL AT MARION, O. © Harris & Ewing

He came to the presidency in the midst of a great war. He had to deal with problems of foreign relations and in the world he brought to the presidential office. When he began his term our domestic situation was chaotic. Credit was over extended. Commodity prices had experienced a perpendicular decline. Unemployment was extensive. Agriculture was prostrate. The national debt was enormous. War taxes prevailed. Government expenses were heavy. All kinds of business were in distress.

Our foreign relations were precarious. We had rejected the Treaty of Versailles but we had not made peace. We were engaged in building the greatest navy in the world. The islands in the Pacific Ocean were a source of friction. Europe looked on us with suspicion.

To deal with these problems President Harding summoned the Congress and kept it in session for nearly two years. The credit stringency was relieved by reviving the War Finance Corporation. Our markets were protected by enacting an emergency tariff law. Labor was protected by restricting immigration. A budget bureau was established and a system of rigid economy was adopted.

To discharge our obligations to ex-service men the veterans bureau was organized. A new internal revenue law reduced taxes hundreds of millions of dollars annually. A permanent tariff law gave protection to our markets in harmony with the new conditions of world trade. Surplus war materials and treasury assets were converted into cash to pay expenses and reduce debts. Several billions of short-term governmental obligations were paid or refunded. The shipping business and the railroad administration were put in the hands of business men.

Work in the Foreign Field

While these measures were being adopted for our domestic benefit, settlements of even greater magnitude were being made in the foreign field. Peace treaties were negotiated with those with whom we had been at war. A long-standing difference with Colombia was generously compensated. Diplomatic relations were resumed with Mexico. An ambassador was appointed under authority of the Congress to negotiate a settlement of our foreign debts under which an agreement was promptly made with Great Britain.

In spite of a universally genuine desire for peace the world was engaging in a competitive race in armaments which was a source of expense and suspicion. To relieve humanity from this increasing menace, President Harding called the historic Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

A preliminary treaty was drafted for the present and future settlement of differences among the many international interests in the Pacific Ocean. The British and Japanese alliance was terminated. The five great maritime powers then entered into a solemn covenant limiting most of the different types of warships in respect to number, tonnage, and armaments. When that treaty was signed it marked an epoch in history.

Such in barest outline are some of the policies adopted under the leadership of President Harding for the restoration of the United States and the pacification of the world. Under this benign influence trade revived and a better international understanding prevailed. He would be the last to claim all the credit for these accomplishments. He had the loyal and patriotic coöperation of public men within and without his own party.

Worked in Harmony

All he could do through governmental agencies was to proceed in harmony with sound economic laws which would strengthen and support the recuperative power of the people in working out their own business revival. He had the advantage too of the deeply interested and watchful care of a wife who was ever devoted to his welfare and shared with him his burdens. No record of his work would satisfy him which failed to recognize the helpful influence of Mrs. Harding who sleeps here by his side.

Frequently he asserted that he desired his Administration to be an era of good understanding. Conflicts between the Government and business he believed should be removed. Differences between Capital and Labor he wished to see adjusted. There was no room in his broad sympathy for any taint of sectionalism.

But chiefly he was determined to use his great office to the full extent of its powers to prevent future wars. He was for good understanding among nations. His vision was broad. His statesmanship was inclusive. It would be difficult to find any peace time period of a little over two years when so much that was beneficial was accomplished as during his administration.

Before he could see the full fruition of his policies fate brought him to a tragic end. As we can now realize the wisdom of the foundation which he laid we are consoled by the thought that for some reason we cannot fathom his work was done, his course was finished, he was gathered to his fathers, to rest in the peace which he had desired so fervently to bestow upon all humanity.

Miss Anna Gordon Has Passed On

EVANSTON, Ill., June 16 (AP)—Miss Anna Adams Gordon, temperance worker who passed on at Castile, N. Y., yesterday, headed the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the time when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted.

Carrying on the work of her intimate friend and predecessor, Frances E. Willard, Miss Gordon was the leader of one of the nation's most militant forces in the fight for national prohibition.

She was born in Boston 78 years ago. She was interested in the temperance cause from girlhood and after she met Miss Willard, organizer of the W. C. T. U., the two women became constant companions.

After Miss Willard passed on in 1898, Miss Gordon became vice-president of the national W. C. T. U., and in 1914 she was elected president. She immediately organized a campaign to carry the prohibition movement to the floors of Congress. She organized a 50th anniversary campaign raising $1,000,000 and 1,000,000 members in one year. She organized a petition for national prohibition which was presented to the Senate with the signatures of more than 8,000,000 American women.

During the World War Miss Gordon represented the W. C. T. U. on the Council of National Defense and was vice-chairman of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities. In 1924 she resigned as president of the National W. C. T. U. and became president of the World's W. C. T. U. She held that office until last week when, at the convention at Toronto, her retirement was announced.

COSTA RICAN CABINET RESIGNS

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 16 (AP)—The Cabinet resigned yesterday as a protest against the resignation of Castro Quesada, Costa Rican Minister to Washington.

RESTORATION OF DEPLETED FORESTS URGED

Vermont Commission on Country Life Hears Committee Reports

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 16 (AP)—Reports of committees, summarizing three years' studies by the Vermont Commission on Country Life, marked the opening session today of a general meeting of the commission. The meeting will continue through tomorrow and Thursday.

Former Gov. John E. Weeks of Middlebury, chairman of the commission, presided. Reports covering the "people of Vermont," the topography and climate of Vermont, the forestry program and the woodworking industries, summer residents and tourists, fish, game and the preservation of wild life and the farm production and marketing program were ready for presentation.

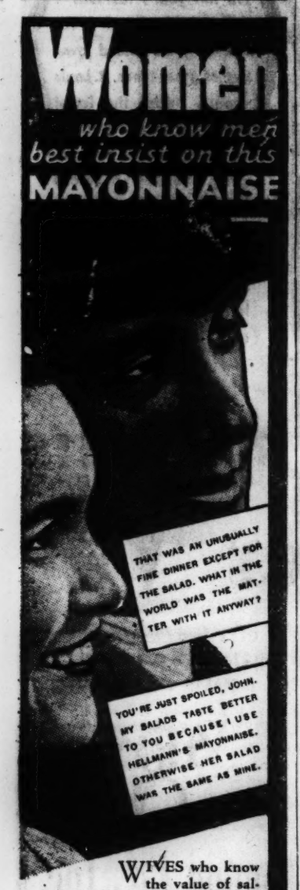
Restoration of the depleted forests so that they will be brought to full productivity was recommended by the committee on forestry program. The committee also urged a more equitable form of forest taxation, the acquisition of more state and municipal forests and parks and better forest protection and increased education. The State now owns 19 state forests with a total of 39,000 acres, the committee report said. These were purchased at an average cost of $2.83 an acre.

The report of the committee on summer residents and tourists, presented by Frank E. Langley of Barre, recommended more careful consideration of the possibilities for development, improved highways, instruction meetings for the proprietors of tourists homes, development of local food sources for resort places and sale of only Vermont farm products at roadside stands.

MARY ALLEN IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 16 (By U. P.)—Mary Sophia Allen, chief of the women police of London, arrived yesterday to deliver a series of lectures here.

Women who know men best insist on this MAYONNAISE


THAT WAS AN UNUSUALLY FINE DINNER EXCEPT FOR THE SALAD. WHAT IN THE WORLD WAS THE MATTER WITH IT ANYWAY?
YOU'RE JUST SPOILED, JOHN. MY SALADS TASTE BETTER TO YOU BECAUSE I USE HELLMANN'S MAYONNAISE. OTHERWISE HER SALAD WAS THE SAME AS MINE.

WIVES who know the value of salads are among the most enthusiastic users of Hellmann's Mayonnaise. For the piquant, creamy flavor of this product has an extraordinary appeal to husbands. It wins them every time!

The reason for its unique flavor? Carefully chosen ingredients, first of all. Breakfast eggs, special salad oils, thrice strained vinegar, an unusual blend of Far East Spices. All mixed to the exact proportions of its famous old French recipe.

And then *double whipping* . . . a special scientific blending process that mixes the ingredients to a harmony of perfection.

Try Hellmann's Mayonnaise on the next salad that you serve your husband. If either of you feels that it does not measure up to every promise we make, please take back the jar and get your money.

Get a pint or half-pint jar today. Hellmann's is the mayonnaise that always has been identified by the Blue Ribbon on the label. It is sold by your grocer.

HELLMANN'S Double Whipped MAYONNAISE

$5 AND UP PER DAY INCLUDING MEALS

"Mr. and Mrs. B___ told us about you" . . . It is the old story. Nothing like an enthusiastic guest; one friend telling another what the hospitality of Hotel Ludy means in terms of rest and enjoyment Here, at Atlantic City's newest centrally located fireproof hotel, is every appointment for your complete comfort. Three great Ocean Decks. Vita glassed Solarium And the most comfortable beds you ever experienced. 75 rooms with fresh and salt water baths at $5 per person per day; others at $6, $7 and $8 including all meals. Write or wire for reservations. Address Hotel Ludy, South Carolina Avenue, Atlantic City "On the beach-front just off the Walk."

HOTEL LUDY ATLANTIC CITY ROBERT B. LUDY, M. D.

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR CALIFORNIA TRIP

Pullman tourist sleeping car leaves Washington daily. Unusual opportunity to make trip cheaply and comfortably. Pullman fares about half. Round trip summer fares now in effect. One way Washington to Los Angeles or San Francisco $92.54 via Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, El Paso. Also special coach fare $77.78, good in standard or tourist cars to New Orleans and in coaches beyond. Write for illustrated booklet "L." D. D. COFFMAN, Passenger Agent, WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE 15th and K St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Invest in a week-end

IT'S been a long hard pull, this winter. You not only deserve a vacation . . . you probably need one. Come to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Relax. Play. Breathe the invigorating ocean air. The comfortable, hospitable atmosphere of these famous hotels is an ideal background for a vacation. *Special spring rates* make any vacation here surprisingly inexpensive. Bring your golf clubs with you. We will be glad to send you further information.

American and European Plans

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL ATLANTIC CITY

Leeds and Lippincott Company

Have You Read

MARY BAKER EDDY

A Life Size Portrait

By LYMAN P. POWELL

Cloth $5.00 Leather $7.50

The Macmillan Company, N. Y.

COLEBROOK'S

MELLOW MOON JELLIES

A rare treat awaits you in Mellow Moon Jellies. You will wonder how it is possible to enclose such utterly delicious, soft, tender jellies in crystallized coating of sugar. They are not a bit "chewy." Eight different flavors . . . orange, lemon, raspberry, mint, anise, wintergreen, currant and butterscotch . . . all in one box.

Ask for Colebrook's Wherever You Go

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS Rochester, New York

One pound boxes at candy counters at 75c the pound.

1812 OLD GOLD WANTED 1931

Send us your old solid gold watches, discarded jewelry and diamonds We will advise the value and hold for acceptance Reference Any bank or dentist anywhere

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- Vacation
- Tickets

Cut the Cost

- of summer tours to the Far West
- **You can** go to the very rim of the **Grand Canyon** in a Santa Fe Pullman on your way to **California.**
- **Be sure to make the Indian detour,** by motor through the Indian country, escorted by Courier.
- **Dude Ranches** surrounded by painted hills.
- **And the Colorado Rockies.**
- **Take the Petrified Forest Detour**—only $4.50 additional.
- **Escorted All-Expense Tours**—weekly during June, July and August. Every detail cared for by Travel Experts. You know just what your vacation will cost before leaving home.

Complete information, booklets and Pullman reservations on request

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Safest Place For CHILDREN

Write for Illustrated Booklet Bureau of Publicity, Chamber of Commerce

WILDWOOD AND WILDWOOD CREST BY THE SEA NEW JERSEY

TO AVOID "RINGS" IN REMOVING GREASE SPOTS On all SILKS use the new CARBONA Grease Absorbent POWDER

Most SILKS are now "weighted" with foreign substances to make them appear of better quality. Liquid cleaners affect this "weighting" and cause "rings." Therefore, on all SILKS use only Carbona Grease Absorbent Powder—it cannot leave "rings" because it does not affect "weighting."

For all Fabrics except Silks use Carbona Cleaning Fluid

20¢ Cans Powder Bottles Fluid All Druggists

TIPS FROM OUR "BEACH-COMBERS" MADE THESE NEW BRADLEYS

right

LAST WINTER, Bradley's fashion scouts hurried from beach to beach . . . always keeping eagle eyes upon the "smart 'uns."

Everywhere, these care-free people literally spent their days in beach pajamas or swimming suits, preferring those with the wearable, workmanlike character of gay peasant costumes and roistering sailor outfits.

The swaggering sea-going character of the navy and white Bradley three-piece beach ensemble (Nos. 27318-27380, illustrated) gives it a claim to chic that can't be challenged. The one-piece bathing suit boasts full knickerbocker-style trousers, and zipper sun-back. The jersey is a copy of a Mediterranean fisherman's shirt And the pajamas, after Schiaparelli, have a ribbed top which makes them fit snugly at the hips and fall straight to the ground. The price is about $29.50. . . . The man's two-piece suit (No. 29372, illustrated) has a scant upper and short but slightly fitted trunks, which are cut for both swimming and sitting comfort. Comes in six color combinations, and is priced at about $7.50.

These are just two of all the 1931 Bradleys, which are so smart that you should lose no time in seeing them—at the good stores. Send for our 1931 Style Book. . . . Bradley Knitting Company, Delavan, Wisconsin.

© 1931

BRADLEY

SLIP INTO A BRADLEY AND OUT-OF-DOORS

LAW ON LOAD LINES ON SHIPS TO BE ENFORCED

Federal Officials Plan to Check Up on All Craft Leaving Port

Enforcement of the new law providing that all American ships must be marked on their sides with load lines or "Plimsoll" marks, which became effective last September, has been started.

Ship owners have had sufficient time, in the opinion of federal officials, to have their vessels surveyed, inspected and marked at the line below which they cannot be loaded. It is the first time that the United States has had a load line law, though Great Britain has had its "Plimsoll" mark for more than 50 years.

Under the new law, all American vessels of 250 gross tons or more, engaged in foreign trade, are subject to the load lines. The American Bureau of Shipping inspects each ship thus marked and issues a certificate to the master, good for four years. Now, for the first time, customs officials are obliged to check up on all such vessels and inspect the load line certificates of all masters in entering and clearing ships from American ports.

The inspectors on the dock have a new duty, too, that of checking up on the draft of all American vessels engaged in foreign trade, prior to sailing, to see if the vessel is loaded below the official load line. This information is relayed by the inspector to the clearance division at the Custom House and if a vessel is loaded deeper than the lines, permission to leave port is refused, explained Boston customs officials.

Foreign ships entering Boston and other American ports are governed by the load line requirements of their own country and their certificate is recognized by the American customs officials, it is explained.

Primarily, the load line law is a measure for the safety of life and property at sea. In recent years, all leading maritime nations of the world have enacted freeboard laws and regulations, the United States being the last of the more important maritime countries to move in that direction. The next step is uniform load lines among the nations, progress having already been made through international conferences on the subject.

Penalties are provided for failure of American ships to comply with the requirements of the new law. The Secretary of Commerce established regulations, "having the force of law" load water lines and marks, in accordance with the act adopted by Congress. These marks indicate the maximum depth to which such vessels may safely be loaded.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual dinner, Business and Professional Women's Republican Club; speakers, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman, Charles P. Sisson, United States Attorney-General, and Prof. Marshall L. Perrin of Boston University, Ford Hall, 6:30.

Commencement exercises, Suffolk Law School, address by U. S. Senator Daniel O. Hastings, Tremont Temple, 8.

Convention, International Association of Display Men, entertainment, Hotel Bradford, 9.

Dinner, Harvard Class of 1894, Brookline Country Club, 7.

Commencement exercises, Chandler School, Dr. Payson Smith, speaker, John Hancock Hall, St. James Street, 8:30.

Theaters

Wilbur—"High Hat," 8:30.

Fine Arts—"The Beggar's Opera" (film), 1 to 11 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University: Meeting, President and Fellows of Harvard College, University 5, 10; presentation of commissions to graduates of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, department of naval science and tactics, Lecture Hall, Fogg Art Museum, 11.

Radcliffe College: Commencement exercises, Newton Dieni Baker, former Secretary of War, speaker, Sanders Theater, 11:30.

Garden day tour, auspices of the Quincy Women's Club, through gardens in vicinity of Presidents Hill and Adams Street, 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Field and Forest Club: Field, river and seashore outing, Agawam camping grounds on Ipswich River, special buses from Beverly Street, corner Causeway Street near North Station, 9:30; side trip to Ipswich sand dunes.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Trip to West Acton, meet at North Station, 9:30.

Public inspection of Old Ironsides, Boston Navy Yard, Charlestown, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. through Sunday.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open weekdays, except Monday, from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibitions: bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith, recent gift of Mr. J. M. Andreini; chiaroscuro prints; early Italian engraving; modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding, through September; loan exhibit of water colors by Winslow Homer; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; British mezzotint portraits.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings; etchings, engravings, woodcuts and lithographs by Italian and German artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; eighteenth century English etchings and nineteenth century lithographs; pieces by Rembrandt, Nanteuil, Whistler, Meryon and Schoongauer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings in color by D. P. Tyson.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea. Through June 30.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Smith College Confers Degrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 16—Four hundred and one degrees of Bachelor of Arts were conferrred by Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, at the fifty-third annual commencement exercises yesterday. Twenty-four degrees of Master of Arts were conferred, and announcement was made of the 40 degrees of Master of Social Science that were conferred Aug. 30, 1930, by the Smith College school for social work.

Honorary degrees were: Master of Arts, Madame Louise Homer; Doctor of Humane Letters, Mrs. Laura Scales, warden of Smith College, and Miss Mary Wilson, president of the Headmistresses Association.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Boyards.....Halvorsen
Overture to Goethe's "Egmont".Beethoven
Concerto for Two Violins, and Strings
.....Bach
Second Movement: Largo
(J. Theodorowicz, R. Gundersen)
Czardas from the Opera, "Ghost of the Warrior".....Grossman
"Sylvia," Ballet Suite.....Delibes
"To a Water Lily".....MacDowell
"Dance of the Hours," from "La Gioconda".....Ponchielli
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltz Strauss
"The Cuckoo Clock".....Del Castillo
"Only One Vienna," March...Schrammel

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers tonight and possibly Wednesday morning, followed by fair and warmer in the afternoon; slightly cooler tonight, with gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming westerly Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably showers in the eastern portion; cooler in the northeastern portion tonight.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, with probable showers; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, with probable showers; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably showers on the coast tonight; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire—Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler in the southeast portion tonight.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds and overcast weather with rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a. m.	Max. June16	June15		8 a. m.	Max. June16	June15
Atlantic City	64	72		Nantucket	60	62	
Bismarck, N.D.	66	80		New Orleans	78	90	
Boston	65	83		New York	66	74	
Buffalo	62	72		Norfolk, Va.	68	88	
Calgary	60			North Platte	68	86	
Charleston	78	84		Philadelphia	68	78	
Chicago	58	66		Phoenix, Ariz.	72	108	
Cincinnati	66	80		Pittsburgh	62	80	
Denver	64	86		Portland, Me.	62	72	
Eastport, Me.	58	60		Raleigh	70	88	
Hatteras	76	78		St. Louis	68	88	
Helena, Mont.	60	92		St. Paul	58	82	
Huron, S. D.	66	78		Salt Lake City	72	94	
Jacksonville	76	86		San Francisco	60	78	
Kansas City	80	70		Santa Fe, N.M.	62	82	
Key West	82	88		Seattle	56	66	
Los Angeles	62	70		Tampa	80	92	
Memphis	70	84		Washington	68	84	
Miami, Fla.	82	86		Wichita, Kan.	68	80	
Montreal	58	80		Williston, N.D.	68	86	

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:19 p. m.
Height of tide 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

SHOW WINDOWS ARE DISCUSSED BY DISPLAY MEN

International Association Delegates Hear Experts on Subject

Window dressing was emphasized at today's session of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the International Association of Display Men.

Gathered in Boston from all parts of the United States, the delegates listened to a discussion of window dressing from the point of view of its capacity to draw purchasers off the sidewalk and into stores with their minds made up to buy merchandise.

This extremely important phase of practical work was presented by Clement Kieffer Jr., display director for the Kleinhans Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Keiffer said that it was not enough to fill windows with ably arranged merchandise which would simply be appealing in the abstract; but that the display man must keep step with that ever-changing quality of "news value in merchandise" and be able to outfit his windows with items which would not simply call attention to the fact that stores had goods to sell, but to what particular goods were for sale, and what particular uses those particular goods were suitable for at the moment.

Window Shopping

Mr. Keiffer cited what he considered the increase in "window shopping," the value of arranging windows to catch the eyes of people who include window shopping along with their evening trips to the theaters but who may be depended upon to retain a good deal of what they saw for future shopping guidance.

Miss Marion Brown, advertising manager of R. H. Stearns Company in Boston, taking for her topic "Whatsoever Things Are Lovely" said that "we live in a fashion age" as shown by the trends in architecture, furniture, clothes, automobile and even recreation and that one of the most necessary points for the display man to build upon is the point of constant change which shows itself in buying trends.

For one thing, Miss Brown said, there was a fashion in trading. In 1895, when a customer bought goods at retail the vendor assumed the transaction to be permanent. It was also assumed that "the customer is always right"—until she returned what she had bough for exchange or credit, when there was some doubt, nobly suppressed by store executives with an eye to increasing good will.

"Today," Miss Brown said, "there are $15,000,000,000 worth of open credits in the United States and $8,000,000,000 tied up in installment buying. The American woman is spending $53,000,000,000 a year in shopping. She is intelligent, sophisticated, far more exacting than she was a decade ago. She wants 'news' in her merchandise. Less price talk, fewer bargains, less limited stock, fewer inadequate salespeople. She wants to spend. In our efforts to teach her to save her money, by screaming mill-end sales, 'special purchases' and other miraculous concessions at her to get her trade, we have achieved advertising that makes our scrapbooks have the tone of the old McGuffy readers."

Advertising Campaigns

After citing some of the most commonly known advertising campaigns that have been built up about the fundamental quality of beauty Miss Brown went on to say that, in order to 'get loveliness across' it was essential to use right topography, a sagacious layout, and words suited to interpreting the goods for sale in terms of æsthetic taste rather than sheer, cold, reason; by making women prefer knives of silver instead of steel, by avoiding unlovely descriptive phrases such as "ideal gift," "wonderful collection," "amazing value," "wanted colors" and the like; by making adjectives describe definite qualities, if they must be used at all.

"A rich adjective lends color ti an otherwise drab sentence, but adjectives like 'smart,' 'sensational' and the like can never present a proper picture of merchandise to be sold. After all, the most beautiful language in the world is simple language. But simple language never had to mean drab language. Prof. Tom Sawyer Alice in Wonderland, Home Sweet Home, and Harry Lauder's song 'I Love a Lassie.'

"No story can surpass for simple beauty the Book of Ruth. The strongest appeal is directed to the masses. The most potent message is a message of service. That doesn't mean that price can't enter in. It can. But, unless it is directly tied to the idea of clearance sales, markdowns or special purchases, it is in itself or no particular interest. The thing that counts is what is offered at this particular price. It isn't that we are selling $15 dresses, but what kind of dresses we are selling for $15.

"We are potentially advertisers of more than the merchandise we are trying to sell. We are advertisers of ourselves, our neighbors, our communities. Advertisers of life, of peace or strife, of prosperity or hard times."

FAY HOUSE OPEN FOR CELEBRATION

Fay House, the oldest building of Radcliffe College, is open today for an informal meeting to which have been invited former students, professors and friends who were associated with the college between 1879 and 1892, as part of a celebration of the 125 years of the house.

The Fay House, now the administration building of Radcliffe College, was built in 1806 by Nathaniel Ireland. After several changes in ownership, the house passed into the hands of Judge Samuel Prescott Phillips Fay. Later it was sold to Radcliffe College. Mrs. George P. Baker, author of "The Story of Fay House," Mrs. John MacDuffe and Ada L. Comstock, president of the college, are to speak at the meeting.

CITY TO PLANT GARDENS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16 (AP)—The Municipal Street Department yesterday began plowing several acres of land owned by the city or lent by the owners which will be planted to late vegetables for the use next winter of persons who may be employed by the city in return for assistance given them.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

'BE KIND TO ITALY,' IS PARTING WORD OF AMBASSADOR

Signor Martino, in Boston for Degree, Talks on World Affairs

"Be kind to Italy!" These words uttered with a fervor which bespoke a conviction that American newspapers were not always kind, formed the parting injunction of Nobile Giacome de Martino, Italian Ambassador at Washington, as he said good-by to a group of newspapermen who had come to see him when he received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Boston University, Monday.

"Be kind to Italy! After all, isn't there the closest correspondence between the policies of the United States and Italy," the Ambassador said. "As regards limitation of armaments, the two countries are bound by the same ideals and the same interests. They are divided on no diplomatic issues of importance."

When Signor Martino came to the United States in 1923, three outstanding questions were awaiting settlement—debts, immigration and nationality. Agreement has been reached on the debt issue.

As to immigration, Signor Martino said he considered this an internal affair of the United States. Besides, he added, "the Fascist Government does not favor emigration. It prefers to find work at home for its citizens. It has undertaken vast reclamation work in the swamps between Rome and Naples so that more people may be settled on the land. And it is reorganizing the system of land tenure in southern Italy and Sicily.

"I do not mean there is confiscation of land going on," he continued; "but small holdings are being instituted. The peasants are being encouraged to make their homes on their own land."

"And what of nationality?" With a twinkle in his eye, Signor Martino referred to an interview with Mussolini three years ago, by Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor. "Italy," he said, "encourages its citizens who elaborate to the United States to become naturalized. Naturally they should retain their devotion to their country of origin and their pride of race as reverent memories. And I think the United States is glad that they should do so—otherwise it would lose the thousands of years of tradition of Italian history."

Signor Martino himself invited his interviewers to talk to him on disarmament. He stressed his statement that his country sees eye to eye with the United States. He diplomatically turned aside the question of postponing the forthcoming conference on armament limitation which President Hoover is understood to desire. "If postponement would help to secure a definite result, I am in favor of it," he answered.

Signor Martino is going home to Italy in August. He will have 19 days at sea. He glowed with pleasure at the prospect. Then, as he said good-by, came the parting admonition:

"Be kind to Italy! Above all, be kind to Italy!"

BOARDMAN MADE YALE PROFESSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 16—Howard E. Boardman, of Winchester, Mass., construction engineer of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has been appointed Dudley professor of railroad engineering at Yale, the university announced yesterday.

Professor Boardman was graduated from the department of civil engineering of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1899. He has had an extensive experience in railroad engineering on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, and the Boston & Maine Railroad. He was senior assistant engineer on the construction of the railroad tunnel under the North River to the Pennsylvania Station in New York City, and was chief assistant engineer and later chief engineer in charge of the layout and construction of the underground passenger station and four miles of electrified railway tunnels under the city of Buenos Aires, Arg.

NEWSBOYS TO GET TEN SCHOLARSHIPS

The Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation is to award 10 scholarships to worthy newsboys graduating from high school this year, according to a vote by the executive committee. The headmasters of the high schools in Boston, through the coöperation of Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools, and the Boston School Committee, have been advised to notify the graduating newsboys of these awards.

This is the fourth year that the foundation is awarding newsboy scholarships, based on character, need, adaptability and scholarship. After the recommendations by the headmasters of the high schools are submitted to the foundation, two independent agencies will investigate the qualifications of the candidates. The final awards will be made by seven judges, who will examine the boys in person.

COLBY GETS $100,000 GIFT

WATERVILLE, Me., June 16 (AP)—Receipt of an unconditional pledge of $100,000 by Colby College from the Northern Baptist convention was announced at a commencement dinner yesterday by Franklin W. Johnson, president of the college. The gift is to be used in the Colby development budget, it was stated.

NEWS OF TRADE RISE HELD DUTY OF DAILY PAPER

Babson Tells Advertising Group Business Has Seen the Worst

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—Newspapers have an unusual opportunity for public service in keeping the public accurately informed of the up-trend in business conditions, according to Roger W. Babson, founder of Babson's Statistical Organization in Massachusetts, in a statement read at the luncheon of the Newspaper Advertising Executives' Association, held in connection with the Advertising Federation of America here today. Mr. Babson declared that "Business has seen the worst, even though the recovery will be slow and tedious," and that "now is the time to buy newspapers rather than to sell them."

"The most conservative economists, who were bearish a few years ago are bullish now so far as the future is concerned," the statement said. "The only real bears today on business are the sold-out bulls of a few years ago. These, however, now have neither money nor advertising, so you certainly need not give them any attention."

Mr. Babson had prepared a chart covering the past 40 years, based on the best statistics available, showing conditions exactly as they were.

"No man can study this chart without being an optimist," he continued. "The country today is like a man lying on his back. There is only one way that he can look and that is upward, if he looks honestly and is not 'short' of stocks.

"In short, statistics today point to another period of prosperity, the same as three years ago they pointed, to the present period of depression. Tell this to your readers, feature it in your news columns and give your editorial writers the job of selling it to your communities. This is my message and your opportunity."

Leadership Need Cited

Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, speaking at the opening session of the convention yesterday, held that the economic depression was due to a "famine of leadership."

"We shall not, in my judgment," Mr. Frank said, "achieve permanent immunity from the sort of depression through which we are now passing until the leadership of American business and industry devises workable ways of shifting a larger share of the national income into the pockets of the consuming millions, and markedly increasing the margin of leisure for these millions.

"I am convinced that the American system of free capitalism and political liberty can answer Communism, but it must do it in deeds, not in words. For men cannot eat words."

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt said he thought the time had come for Government to take "a little leadership" to restore business [illegible]

"In [illegible] our country [illegible] still country [illegible] and there [illegible] other components part of modern civilization, and whether we like it or not we are going to have government with us just as long as we live."

ARTHUR FIEDLER HONORED BY TUFTS

Tufts College celebrated its seventy-fifth commencement yesterday and awarded 341 degrees to undergradu-

Bigger and Better

—that's what the gay out-o'-door crowd is saying of our newly enlarged Sportswear Shop! Knitted suits, golf frocks, white flannels and linens—in a riot of gorgeous colors. Second Floor.

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Permanent Waving
Requires no setting. Can be done at home.
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131 THAYER STREET
PROVIDENCE
You are cordially invited to browse through our shop, and our unique Lending Library of over 5000 volumes.
Gaspee 7981

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ARTHUR FIEDLER HONORED BY TUFTS

Tufts College celebrated its seventy-fifth commencement yesterday and awarded 341 degrees to undergraduates. Honorary degrees were conferred on six men and two women, three of them graduates of Tufts, who have distinguished themselves in their work.

Those honored were Stanley C. Wilson, Governor of Vermont, recipient of the degree of LL. D.; Miss Marion Parks, president of Bryn Mawr, degree of Doctor of Humane Letters; J. Stevens Kadesch, superintendent of schools, Medford, Doctor of Education; Dr. Alfred Worcester, Harvard, Doctor of Science; the Rev. Harry L. Canfield, missionary worker, Doctor of Divinity. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra; Henry T. Claus, editor of the Boston Transcript, and Miss Margaret Barnes, winner of the Pulitzer Fiction Prize for 1931.

Class Day Events Held at Harvard

Class Day at Harvard saw many raincoats and felt hats substituted for the traditional cap and gown as dark clouds poured a continual drizzle over the college yard.

The exercises opened early this morning with the senior class assembling in front of Holworthy Hall at 8:45 for the march to Appleton Chapel, where Prof. Alfred Worcester delivered the address to seniors. Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Theological School led the class in prayer, which culminated the services, the last which members of the graduating class attend as undergraduates.

In view of the inclement weather, the senior parade from Holworthy, around the yard and across to Memorial Hall, was dispensed with, class members meeting instead at 7 o'clock in Sanders Theater. The class oration was delivered by Paul Brooks of Cambridge, the class ode by Eugene Bellale of Fall River and the class poem by Thomas G. Upton of Cambridge.

Dartmouth Class Of 432 Graduated

HANOVER, N. H., June 16 (AP)—Senator Dwight W. Morrow and eight other men distinguished in education and public service received honorary degrees today from Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College. A graduating class of 432 received degrees at the commencement exercises, closing Dartmouth's 162d year.

Honorary degrees were: Doctor of Laws—Senator Morrow, Fred T. Field of Boston, George Rublee of Cornish, N. H., Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Doctor of Letters—Kan-Ichi Asakawa of New Haven, Conn.; Claude Moore Fuess, Andover, Mass.; Evarts Boutell Greene of New York.

Doctor of Science—Dr. Lawrason Brown of Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Dr. William Palten of Hanover, N. H.

WELLESLEY STUDENT WINS THESIS AWARD

Miss Helen Gunner of Wellesley College is among the winners of [illegible] awarded by Mrs. Lewis [illegible] Association, in the state prize contest. Choosing "Disarmament" as her subject, Miss Gunner won an award of $25 in gold.

Presentation was made at the home of Mrs. Johnson, at Raymond Street, Cambridge, after which Miss Gunner left for her home in Washington, D. C.

Novelty Weaves and Smart Styles in
FASCINATING FABRIC FOOTWEAR
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Polo COATS
For Misses—For Women
Outlet Priced, according to style and quality,
$10 and $15
Smart coats that will make your summer most successful. They look cool and refreshing and are superbly smart—always. Sizes 14 to 20.
The Outlet Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

UNIVERSAL USE OF INSURANCE FOR IDLE URGED

Jewish Charities Leader Speaker at Conference of Social Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 16—Universal adoption of unemployment insurance in American industry as a means of meeting periods of depression, was urged by Jacob Billikopf, executive secretary of the Federation of Jewish Charities in Philadelphia, in an address last night before the general session of the National Conference of Social Work.

As impartial chairman of the Men's Clothing Industry in New York, the speaker reinforced his arguments with data showing the efficacy of the plan in Chicago, New York and Rochester.

If all industries were on the same basis as the Chicago unemployment insurance fund, paying 4½ to 5 per cent of the total wage bill, one year's reserve for all industries in the country would amount to nearly $1,500,000,000 he argued.

"If this provision had been made," Mr. Billikopf said, "there would have been this amount to spend at the time of this depression. How much sounder this would be for industry and how much better for the people who are in need."

Of the 40,000,000 workers in the United States only about 150,000 are provided with protection against unemployment, the speaker said.

"Some industrialists insist that there are methods of regularizing industry and stabilizing employment which will obviate the need for unemployment insurance," he said. "This may be true in the case of industries which produce standardized products. There are about 200 American concerns now using permanent employment regularization plans with a fair degree of success."

"The instances of regularization on which we have until recently pinned high hopes, have at no time affected as much as 1 per cent of the total working forces of the country," Mr. Billikopf said.

The speaker declared that private charity has not been able to cope with the situation for nearly a year and quoted figures of the Russel Sage Foundation to show that nearly 80 per cent of all funds spent during the past year in the care of needy families in their own homes came from public taxation and only 20 per cent was furnished private charities.

Three other speakers devoted themselves to problems arising from the depression. The Rev. John A. Ryan, director of the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, said that American depression began without any influence from abroad and that at least nine-tenths of it can disappear without outside influence. Rowland Haynes of the University of Chicago, member of the President's Emergency Committee for Unemployment, stressed the necessity for research and for careful analysis of facts uncovered.

Mr. Haynes said that in his belief the present war against depression marks the opening of a new economic and social era.

"It probably will come to this country, not as a revolution as in Russia," he said, "but by a muddling, halting, jerking evolution, as in England. This new era social work would be different from what it has been in the past.

"We must have research that will be guided into the main currents of economic and social development, rather than left to whirl in the eddies or stagnate in the backwaters of institutional habits."

Frank Bane, state commissioner of public welfare in Virginia, declared that the primary responsibility for relief rests on governmental bodies.

GERMANY REFUSES PLEA BY POLAND

BERLIN, June 15 (AP)—The Government today sent a sharp reply to a Polish protest, filed last week, against a demonstration by the "Steel Helmets" at Breslau on May 31.

The note asserted that the "Steel Helmets" are an unofficial organization of private citizens and the Government could not be held responsible for its acts.

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BIG MOOSE, NEW YORK
Situated on the shores of Big Moose Lake, amidst the splendor of a great mountain region, Higby Camp affords unlimited scope for vacation pleasures. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Water Sports, Saddle Horses, Dancing. Desirable accommodations in the main lodge or your own furnished cottage.
Accessible to all points in the Adirondacks. Splendid roads.
For booklet and rates, write to
Roy C. Higby, Manager

Step Across the Plaza into Paris
Where BEAUTY Meets STYLE
Last year's bob just won't suit this year's fashions—and today's facial is remarkably advanced over that of other times. R. Louis experts adapt the latest hair styles to your particular facial contour and coloring. Attendants at Salons R. Louis are beauty stylists as well as masters of their particular field. Yet the cost is moderate, even for our latest Park Avenue Bob or an R. Louis double-lasting permanent.
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Care of Hair, Skin and Nails
For Men and Women
Open evenings by appointment.
CHEMICAL BANK BUILDING
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Phone TRAFALGAR 7-0330
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PERMANENT STEAM-WAVE
Long Hair and Long Bob $6.00 $5.00
Guaranteed 6 Months

No electricity used.
Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers' Show, 1930 and 1931.
THIS STEAM WAVE IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT
from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF or if you prefer, our shampoo and wave set is $1.25
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Paul E. Gaire, Inc.
37 W. 44th Street, 3rd Floor, New York
Phone Murray Hill 2-6557-8 Appointments taken until 6:30 daily, Thursday until 7:00 P. M.

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FREE STORAGE TO SEPT. 1ST
Estimates Cheerfully Given. Special rates to Churches and Reading Rooms.
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Insurance on each Rug while in our possession. Free Call and Delivery in Greater New York and Westchester County.
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A white kid oxford with narrow striping of black calf. Also in white kid with tan calf trim.
Wear ONE pair of Menihan Arch-Aid shoes, and you will be convinced that true beauty and real comfort can be built into the same pair of shoes.
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38 West 39th St. Phone: WIsconsin 7-1949
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"Get ready for summer guests"
Before going to your Summer cottage arrange to have your blankets washed and re-fluffed by our new process. There will be many cool nights throughout the Summer when you and your guests will be glad of blankets. Even the heavy Hudson Bay blankets come back to you like new. We are also receiving a great many feather pillows and eider-down comforters these days. Remember our six regular family wash services all done in rain-soft water without any marking whatever. Phone today—or stop any one of our courteous driver-salesmen.
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Toronto Wet Wash Laundry Ltd.
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Decorators
Both Interiors and Exteriors
Work requiring unusual ability is simplified in execution by our trained organization
The W. J. Bolus Co.
Limited
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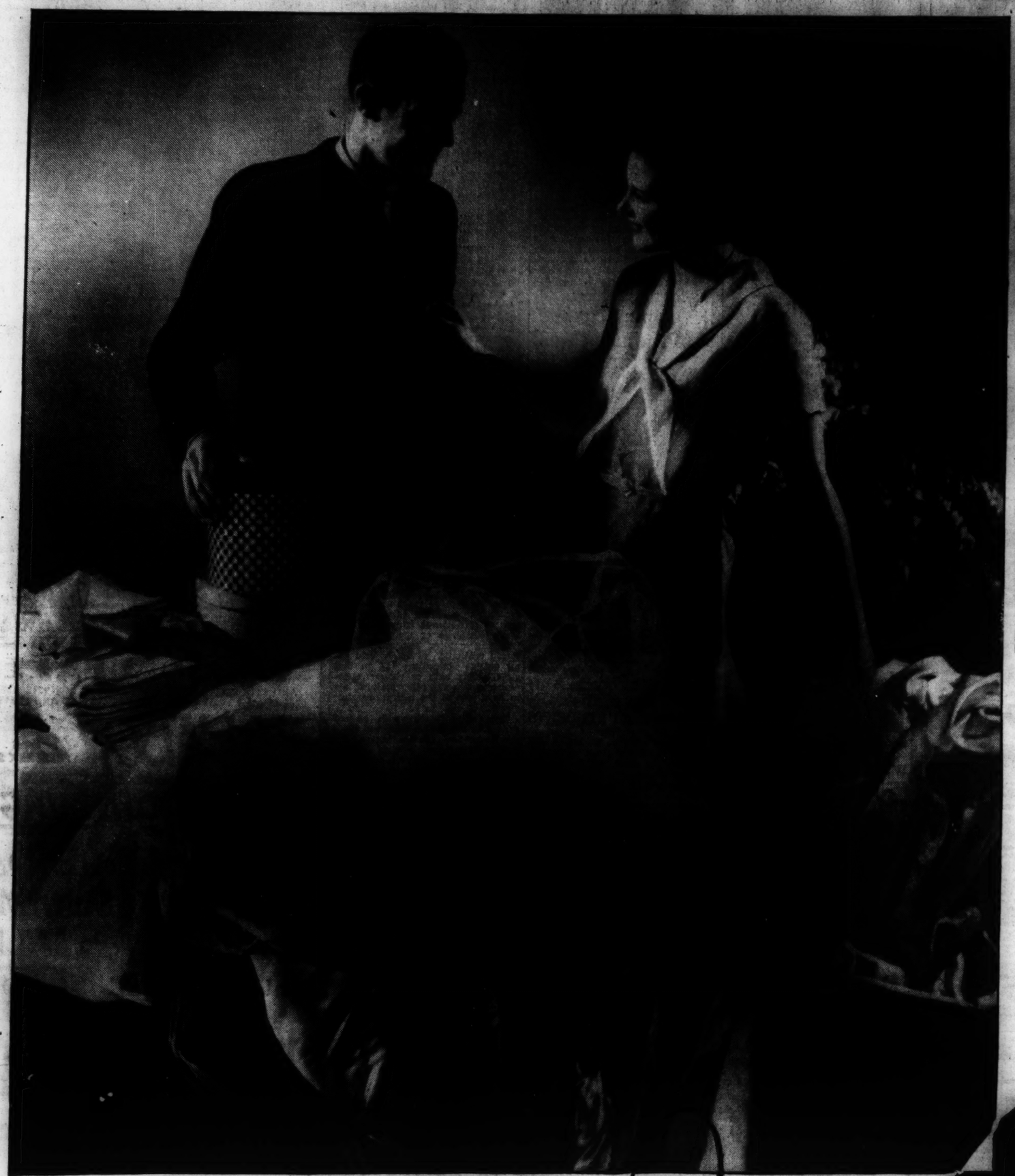
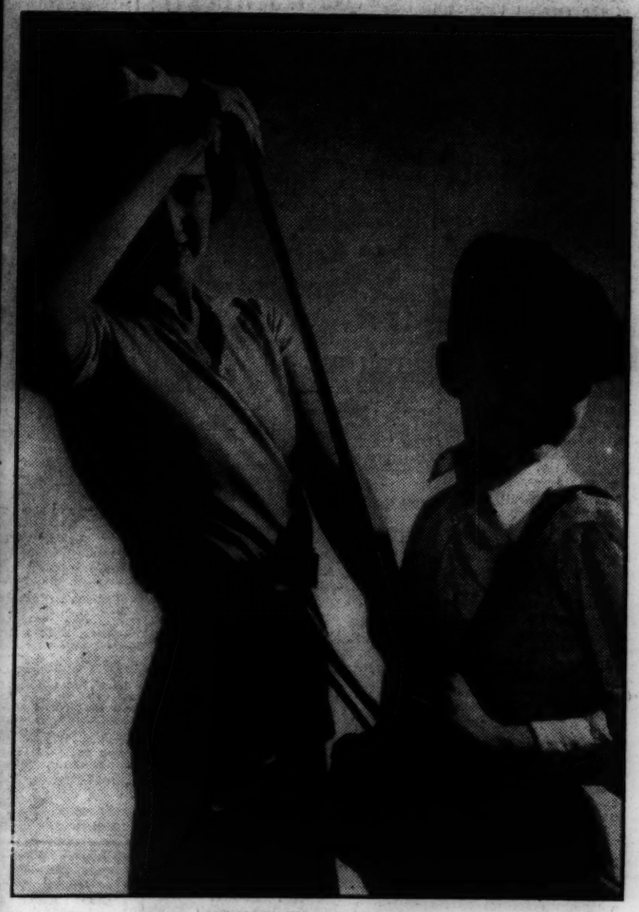
loveliness restored
Langley's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Plants at
TORONTO HAMILTON OTTAWA KITCHENER
Agencies Throughout Ontario
Mail Order Service

The Southam Newspapers
OF CANADA
Six outstanding daily newspapers published in six important Canadian cities
The Vancouver Province, Vancouver, B. C.
The Calgary Herald, Calgary, Alberta
The Edmonton Journal, Edmonton, Alberta
The Winnipeg Tribune, Winnipeg, Manitoba
The Hamilton Spectator, Hamilton, Ontario
The Ottawa Citizen, Ottawa, Ontario
THE SOUTHAM PUBLISHING CO., LTD., MONTREAL, CANADA

EDNA FERBER *begins her great new novel "American Beauty" in July*





"I've learned not to fret about my score . . ."

"WHEN we first moved here, I was sure my social life was going to be a failure. Everyone in the place was mad about golf. Even the grandmothers played. And I had always been such a dub at the game.

"Then I read Alex Morrison's article in the Ladies' Home Journal—and for the first time found out what was the matter with me. *Tension!* Every word in that article seemed to be aimed directly at me. I had let my score fret and worry me until my nerves and my disposition were a wreck. Of course I had been *told* to 'relax,' but this article showed me *how*. From the moment I began to do that, my game improved.

"My husband (who is very critical, and a splendid player) says the Journal's golf articles are great stuff. He was very much interested in Glenna Collett's article in May . . ."

In the July Ladies' Home Journal—a remarkable 3-part sport article—*Diving* by Aileen Riggin; *Swimming* by Martha Norelius; *Tennis* by John H. Doeg.

"and we're to be married in June!"

"...I'm the happiest girl in the world. And we're to be married in June!

"It seems natural to be asking you for advice about my trousseau, because I've really been brought up on the Ladies' Home Journal. When I was a baby, mother used to write to you and ask you how to feed me.

"Could you give me a complete list of what a moderate-sized trousseau should include? I expect to keep house in a city apartment, and to entertain a good deal. How many evening gowns should I have to start with? And how much house linen will I need? And will you tell me if colored sheets are considered in good taste?

"Also, I shall be so grateful if you will suggest a menu for the wedding reception . . . I want every detail of my wedding to be perfect."

We like to know that the babies of twenty years ago—the same ones whose diet and teething problems we helped to solve—are now writing to us about their marriage trousseaux.

In countless American families, the Journal today is forming, training the girls who will build the homes, rear the children, make the life of the future.

"He is shutting me out of his life . . ."

"NIGHT after night my husband shuts himself up with his work until long past midnight. It disturbs him to have me even sit in the room with him quietly reading or sewing. I can feel how intensely he wants to be alone.

"He used to talk over all his plans with me, was always frank and open about his affairs. What has changed him? Is it worry? Is it ambition? Is it some secret antagonism?

"I have read your answers to other women, and you show so much sympathy and common sense, I feel you can surely help me."

By his wise, constructive counsel, Dr. Karl Menninger is helping women everywhere to straighten out problems of family maladjustment.

A vital influence in the lives of over 2,600,000 Modern Women

July LADIES' HOME JOURNAL-10¢ *out today*

N. B. C. CITES BIG LOSS IF PERMITS ARE FORFEITED

Broadcasting Company Rests Case on Service Need as Hearing Opens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 15—Resting their cases largely upon the merits and need of the services they are rendering to the public, the National Broadcasting Company and R. C. A. Communications, Inc., subsidiaries of the Radio Corporation of America, today appeared before the Federal Radio Commission to plead against forfeiture of their wavelength licenses, as prescribed in Section 13 of the Radio Act of 1927.

Section 13 decrees that the Radio Control Board refuse licenses to corporations or their subsidiaries adjudged guilty of violating the anti-trust laws. In view of the United States Supreme Court's decision, refusing to review the lower court's judgments against R. C. A. in the celebrated tube clause case, the commission is holding the hearing to determine whether four license-holding subsidiaries of R. C. A. should not be refused renewals of their 1409 wavelength licenses.

M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, which, besides furnishing a program service to 78 radiocasting stations in the United States and Canada, owns or operates seven stations, was the morning's chief witness.

Forfeiture of its licenses, Mr. Aylesworth declared, would mean the loss to the public of program service from WEAF and WJZ, New York; WRC, Washington; WENR, Chicago; WTAM, Cleveland; KOA, Denver, and KGO, Oakland. It would also mean, he said, a partial abrogation at least of contracts for $17,000,000 in advertising revenues now held by the N. B. C.

Mr. Aylesworth devoted his statement largely to an outline of the growth and development of N. B. C. since its organization as a subsidiary of General Electric, Westinghouse and Radio Corporation of America in 1926. It was on June 1, 1930, that N. B. C. became a 100 per cent subsidiary of the R. C. A.

Operating at a loss for several years, Mr. Aylesworth declared the N. B. C. earned "a small profit" on a gross business in excess of $20,000,000 in 1930. At the present time, he said, N. B. C. is spending $173,769 weekly for talent used on sustaining or non-commercial programs.

It is actively engaged not only in furnishing a program service to its own and other independently owned stations throughout the country, he asserted, but it is operating one television station in New York City, "from which experiments in television looking toward bringing it into the practical field in the coming year are being carried on."

It is also engaged in international broadcasting, in research looking toward synchronizing a multiplicity of stations to one channel and in various other public services.

The loss of the channels of its New York "key stations" might retard the development of Radio City, Mr. Aylesworth told the five commissioners. He outlined this development briefly, explaining that the Rockefeller interests were building the huge center devoted to radio, entertainment and the cultural arts in New York City, partially upon the assurance that N. B. C. and its associated companies will be large tenants.

Mr. Aylesworth was cross-examined at some length by intervenors in the case, all of whom are pressing the commission for a decision unfavorable to R. C. A. The intervenors are Oswald F. Schuette, secretary of the Radio Protective Association which has been waging a fight over many years against radio monopoly; E. N. Nockles, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which is seeking a clear channel for its Chicago radiocasting station, WCFL; Elisha Hanson, counsel for WTMJ of the Milwaukee Journal, seeking the wavelength of WENR in the event of a decision requiring forfeiture of that channel, and Frank E. Reid (R.), Representative from Aurora, Ill., who described himself as "representing the public."

Mr. Reid interrogated Mr. Aylesworth to bring out the fact that N. B. C. became a 100 per cent subsidiary of the R. C. A. after the latter company had been adjudged guilty of violating the antitrust laws by the Federal District Court in Delaware.

City Paying Idle $56,545 Weekly

Weekly expenditures of $56,545 for the support of 4348 families whose heads are unable to find work, was reported by the Public Welfare Department of Boston, yesterday. The report was filed with the City Council by Simon E. Hecht, chairman of the department.

The proposal of Francis Kelly, councilor from Dorchester, that Mayor Curley and Edward Dolan, city treasurer, donate their salaries for the time they were in Europe to the unemployment fund brought forth the fact that the Mayor has been contributing $100 from his salary to this cause every month since he took office.

Another item of municipal expense brought up in the City Council yesterday was that regarding Boston's intervention in the port differential case held in New York. In passing an order for an additional $25,000, the council learned that a total of $100,000 has been expended by the city for legal services in this case. Although the fee for the Boston counsel will amount to $30,000, members of the council said that New York and New Jersey would spend $1,000,000 opposing Boston's claim.

INCREASE SHOWN IN SMALL LOANS

Small loan enterprises in Massachusetts are increasing in number and have been doing a thriving business during the last year, according to the annual report of Earl E. Davidson, state supervisor of loan agencies. The total number of loans in 1930, the report states, amounted to $33,287,022.81, an increase of more than $5,000,000 as compared with 1929.

"Cyclical changes have less effect upon small-loan operations than upon most other forms of business," Mr. Davidson said. "The loan clientele comprises people in all walks of life who borrow in time of emergency, embarrassment or opportunity. As the demands for loans for purposes of business expansion, home building and speculation slackens, loans for emergency purposes increase."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Morilla C. Blessinger, Detroit, Mich.
Harry Blessinger, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Sarah B. Kenyon, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Alice M. Kenyon, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Edith G. Mayo, Portland, Me.
Mrs. M. L. Maguire, New York, N. Y.
Muriel Maguire, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Garnett J. Pratt, Stamford, Conn.
Mrs. Gertrude Triggs, Stamford, Conn.
Miss Harriett L. Burney, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. LeRoy Smith, Tonawanda, N. Y.
LeRoy Smith, Tonawanda, N. Y.
Mrs. Stella E. Langford, Rochester, N. H.
Mrs. Mildred E. Routledge, Halifax, N. S.
Fred G. Routledge, Halifax, N. S.
Sylvan G. Cox, Miami, Fla.
F. L. Esternaux, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillian Besancon, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Sally Katz, New Orleans, La.
Miss Leah Virginia White, Chicago, Ill.
Charles H. Townsend, Flushing, N. Y.

ODD FELLOWS HOME PLANNED

CONCORD, N. H., June 16 (AP)—The H. T. Cummings Construction Company of Ware, Mass., last night received a contract for the construction of a new Odd Fellows Home to be erected here by New Hampshire Odd Fellows. The Cummings bid was $166,516.

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1313
By G. Leon-Martin

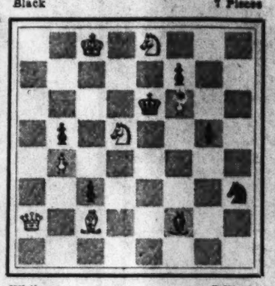
Black — 12 Pieces

White — 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1314
By E. Palkoska

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1311. P-B4

No. 1312. 1. Kt-K3 K-K3
2. R-Q8
1. ——— K-B5
2. Q-KBch

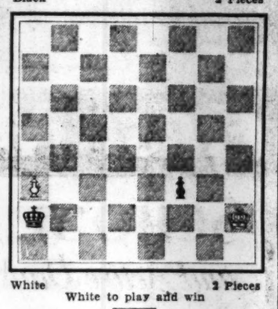
End-Game No. 47. 1 R-Q6ch, KxQ; 2 Kt(R4)-B5ch, BxKt; 3 KtxBch, K-R4; 4 P-Kt4ch, KxP; 5 R-Kt3ch, K-R4; 6 B-K3 mate.

END-GAMES

Henri Rinck is one of the greatest ending composers we have. His particular forte has been the artistic ending, in which he has often discovered positions apparently exceptions to theoretical rules. This particular ending is a sport of the surprising Reti pawn ending published some months ago. As the position stands, White wins; but if the black king is moved to QR8 and the white pawn to QR2 and king to KR3, Black can draw.

End-Game No. 48
By Henri Rinck

Black — 2 Pieces



White — 2 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

The Southern California championship resulted in a tie between G. S. G. Patterson, holder, and H. Borochow, state champion. Borochow won the playoff by 2 to 0.

Seattle, Wash., has at least two high schools with chess clubs, for we have just learned of a match between the Roosevelt High School, the chess club of which claims 30 members, and the Franklin High School, which resulted 3 to 2 in favor of the latter.

We have discovered other games between Kashdan and Marshall, but they were played some years ago, before Kashdan had risen to the ranks of the undoubted masters.

A feature of the thirty-fifth Swiss national tournament, held during April at Winterthur, was the participation of Nimzowitsch, Russo-Danish grand master. Nimzowitsch won the tournament with 7½ points out of 8, but was not, of course, eligible for the title of Swiss champion, which went to H. Johner, the only player to draw with the winner, who was second with 5½ points.

During his stay in Switzerland Nimzowitsch also gave 11 simultaneous exhibitions, winning 264 games, drawing 34 and losing 10.

The following game is Nimzowitsch's win from Zimmermann, who tied for third.

INDIAN DEFENSE

Nimzowitsch White	Zimmermann Black	Nimzowitsch White	Zimmermann Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 KtxKP	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 Kt-B3!	Kt-K1
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 BxKt	RxB
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3(a)	20 B-Kt2	Q-K4
5 P-K3	Castles	21 Q-Q3	Q-R
6 B-Q3	P-Q3	22 B-B6	B-Q3
7 Kt-K2	P-K4	23 R-B2	Kt-B5
8 Castles	BxKt	24 Q-Q2	Kt-Kt3(g)
9 QxB	R-K(b)	25 QR-KB	Q-KB
10 P-Q5	Kt-K2	26 Kt-Q4	P-KR3
11 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	27 Q-Q2	QR-K(f)
12 P-QKt3	Kt-Q2(c)	28 Kt-K6	KRxKt
13 P-B4	PxP	29 PxR	RxP
14 Kt-R5	R-K4(d)	30 Q-Q2	B-B3
15 KtxKtP!	PxP	31 P-KR4	Resigns(g)
16 Kt-B5	Kt-B3		

(a) 4 P-Q4, P-B4, or P-Q3 is probably better. P-Q4 might profitably be played at the fifth or sixth turn also.
(b) P-K5 looks inviting.
(c) This allows a quick attack. Black should aim to develop his QB. 12 Kt-B, with the possibility of B to Kt5, R4, and Kt3, is worth considering.
(d) If 9 . . . P-B3; 10 BxKt and 11 KtxBP is strong.
(e) If 24 . . . Kt-K7ch; 25 RxKt, RxR; 26 Q-R8!
(f) This loses the exchange, but White's victory is only a matter of time, owing to Black's weakened K position.
(g) After 32 P-R5, if the Kt move, 33 BxKt and 34 RxP!

Arthur Dake, present champion of the Marshall Chess Club of New York, has, since his arrival from Oregon some months ago, established himself as a promising newcomer. Although his rank in the last New York tournament was not high, he contributed a lot of excitement by getting a won position against Capablanca.

In the following game from the same tournament he defeats Santasiere, a former state champion.

ZUKERTORT OPENING

Dake White	Santasiere Black	Dake White	Santasiere Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	13 B-Kt5(d)	QxP
2 P-B4	P-KKt3	14 BxKt	RxB
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	15 KtxP	Q-Kt3
4 P-KKt3	P-Q3	16 KtxBch	QxKt
5 P-Q4	Castles	17 Q-B2	Q-Kt3
6 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	18 P-K3	R-K
7 Castles	P-K4	19 QR-B(e)	R-K2
8 PxP	PxP	20 Q-QB5	Q-KB3
9 P-QKt4(a)	P-QR4	21 R-B3	P-B3(f)
10 P-Kt5	P-K5(b)	22 PxP	PxP
11 Kt-Q4	Kt-K4	23 KtxP	R-B2
12 P-B5(c)	Q-K2	24 QxKt	Resigns(g)

(a) Characteristic of White's flashy style.

FLETCHERS DELICIOUS CHUTNEY SAUCE 6½d and 9½d BOTTLES

Prepared from Finest Mangoes, Choicest Fruits, Spices and Malt Vinegar. Thoroughly wholesome, appetising and delicious.

If your Grocer does not stock — ask him to obtain it for you.

Fletchers Sauce Co., Ltd. Selby, Eng. ESTABLISHED 1823

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—The Edisonians.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick Program.
5:50 Quaker Pussieman.
5:55 The Old Painter.
6:00 League of Opportunity.
6:45 Arthur Crowley, entertainer.
7:00 Sandy MacFarlane's Chimney Swallows.
7:30 NBC, Scoopland Sketch: "A Good Car for the Money," Part II.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crummit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos: Concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor and cellist.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Magazine"; Armchair Quartet, male voices; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhee's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, dance program.
11:00 Forecasts; announcements; news.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League talk.
5:15 Sport Review; Safety Crusaders.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; Sport review.
6:15 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys male trio.
8:00 Armstrong Quakers: Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Commencement Exercises of Suffolk Law School; Senator Hastings of Delaware, speaker.
8:45 "Down on the Farm."
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Death Valley Days": "Swamper Jake."
10:00 Popular orchestra and soloists.
10:30 NBC, Address by Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, from Charlestown, Mass.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:14 Scollay Square Theater Show.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:20 "The Poetic Postman"; readings.
5:25 "Show Tunes"; orchestra.
5:30 Around the Campfire.
5:45 The Rhythm Aces.
6:00 "The Dream Girl."
6:15 Scorograf, with Fred Hoey.
6:30 Recorded talk.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 Johnson's Sax Horns Orchestra.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Lee Bryan, tenor.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Pine Tree Minstrels.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Minute Drama; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor; Alexander Semmler, soprano.
10:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Savino Time Pictures; soloist; mixed chorus; concert orchestra, Domenico Savino, conductor.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Frank E. Walker.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann' Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830m-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ and soloist.
5:15 Peggy Rea, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Vocal and piano.
5:55 Weather; twilight program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Popular vocal program.
7:00 Murray von Hoogen's Orchestra.
7:25 Weather; Jerry Shilkret's Orchestra.
7:45 WHDH Evening Round-Up.
8:15 Time announcements.

WAAB, Boston (1180kc-254m)

4:15 to 6:45 p. m.—Boy Scouts' Jamboree Regatta, Ted Husing, reporter.
6:45 Time; baseball score.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 "Aviation as a Career," Capt. Albert L. Edson, superintendent of Boston airport.
7:45 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Choosers.
8:15 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto; Sweet Towsers Quartet.
8:30 Yankee Network Players.
9:00 Le Parkhead, Jot Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; weather report.
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—Doubleheader, Red Sox - New York Yankees, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

COAST EXHIBITIONS JOIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER—Nearly $300,000 is being spent in the construction of new buildings at Hastings Park in preparation for the annual Canada Pacific Exhibition which is to open on Aug. 22. On the new automobile building alone $170,000 is being spent. The exhibition represents a combination of the two exhibitions formerly held in Vancouver and New Westminster.

MacMillan Loads Ship for Labrador

Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan came to Boston yesterday from Provincetown and went to T Wharf where he boarded his auxiliary schooner Bowdoin which arrived at noon from Provincetown.

He said that $10,000 worth of supplies for the Eskimos and Indians of Labrador would be loaded aboard the Bowdoin at once and the vessel would sail tomorrow or Thursday for Wiscasset, Christmas Cove, in Maine, and Labrador.

Among the supplies going abroad are 40,000 feet of motion picture films of educational and news events with projectors and screens and 500 lantern slides for use in the school which Commander MacMillan established in Nain, Labrador. The children are so proud of the school, said Commander MacMillan today, that they want to continue their sessions all summer and never even think of a vacation.

The monoplane Viking which the explorer is to use this summer is expected to reach Boston from Detroit about June 27, when pontoons will be fitted to it and shortly afterward will carry Commander MacMillan from Boston to Labrador.

Developing New Products Urged

Development of new products to take up the slack in productive capacity; in other words, a diversification of productivity was claimed by Prof. Robert F. Elder of the Institute of Technology, speaking during the afternoon session yesterday, of the division of business and engineering administration, Technology, as the "only sound insurance against overcapacity."

A. W. Zelomek, statistician-economist of the Fairchild Publications, speaking at the meeting, stated that the lack of understanding of the markets served by the textile industry was probably one of the major reasons for the profitless era during the past decade. "It will be absolutely essential," he said, "that the various companies in the textile industry give greater heed to distribution research than they have done before. The industry can hardly go through another 10 years of a profitless era without dire results."

Mr. Zelomek emphasized the need for determining the potential output of a fabric or fabrics, and correlating the information with the distribution or sales of these items.

WELLESLEY SENDS OUT 291 STUDENTS

Wellesley College graduated 291 students at its fifty-third commencement yesterday. All received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Willard L. Sperry, dean of the Harvard Theological School, addressed the class on the subject of specialized education.

Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president, announced that bequests and gifts for the year totaled $111,000. The sum made this year exceeds almost funds totaled $27,000, representing contributions from one alumna.

CHAMBER FILES $150 LOBBY REPORT

The sum of $150 for services as a legislative agent during the recent session of the Massachusetts Legislature was paid to Philip Nichols of Newton by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, according to a return filed yesterday with Frederic W. Cook, secretary of State. The Chamber's return was the first so-called lobby report to be filed. All such returns must be filed with Secretary Cook on or before July 15.

For the LADY of Refinement

We have exclusive fashions in Costumes, Gowns, Millinery, Smart Footwear, Dainty Lingerie, etc.

For the GENTLEMAN of Taste

We have extensive and well-equipped gentlemen's departments.

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Everything good

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Manchester

IN THE SHIP LANES

NEW YORK continued to hold its supremacy over all ports of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards for 1930, according to an analysis made recently by the Merchants' Association of New York. The port handled 58 per cent of the foreign trade that went through all Atlantic and Gulf ports in 1930, and the total value of the New York exports and imports was $2,853,000,000. Singularly enough, exports and imports were virtually equal in value, the imports being only $80,000,000 greater than the exports. This was of particular significance, when comparison was made with other ports where there was a marked difference in the volume and value of imports and exports. Galveston, for example, which ranked second, did an export business of $396,000,000, but imported only $21,000,000. Imports at New Orleans were only half of its exports, while at Philadelphia exports were less than two-thirds of imports, and at Boston only one-fifth of the imports.

The ranking five ports are noted in the tabulation below:

	Exports	Imports
New York	$1,384,235,946	$1,468,543,353
Galveston	396,718,985	21,766,732
New Orleans	272,357,883	127,643,313
Philadelphia	161,749,234	163,918,784
Boston	33,632,856	178,194,791

New Ship to Be Launched

The steamship Mariposa, one of the trio of modern liners now building for the Matson Navigation Company for transpacific service, will be launched July 18 at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. The ship is expected to engage in the San Francisco-Australian route, and in anticipation of its journeys to Australia, water from the picturesque land-locked harbor at Sydney has been bottled and sent to the United States for the christening ceremony. Following the Mariposa, the sister ship Monterey also will be launched, with a tentative date in November set for it. The third vessel, the Lurline, will be commenced as soon as the Mariposa goes off the ways.

The route of the new vessels to Australia will call for visits at Honolulu, T. H., Pago Pago, Samoa, and Cuva, Fiji. The three vessels represent an investment of approximately $25,000,000 and will rank with the leading ships in the Pacific when completed, having a length of 632 feet, a displacement (not gross) tonnage of 26,000, and a speed in excess of 20½ knots. Each will accommodate 750 passengers, 500 in first class and 250 in cabin. Their cargo space will provide for 3000 tons of dry cargo and 800 tons of refrigerated fruits. The customary luxuries of modern vessels, including outdoor swimming pools, forced ventilation of hot or cold air, all outside staterooms (all in first class having bath or shower), telephone system and other features, are to be a part of the new transpacific vessels.

These ships, together with the new vessels of the Dollar Line, will place the United States in the leading position in this fast-developing and potentially lucrative travel and cargo route. It is of more than passing interest that the vessels of both fleets launched for service in the Pacific are being christened with water.

Ship Line Planned

Philadelphia's ambitions to have a line direct to Europe appear at last to be nearing fruition, for the various interests have cooperated to pledge $1,000,000 toward the $5,000,000 capital necessary to establish a fleet operating between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The railroads serving Philadelphia, including the Pennsylvania, Reading, and Baltimore & Ohio, are in accord with the project, and each will subscribe to stock in the new company. In fact, the entire capital thus far pledged is that offered by the railroads.

The line will buy three ships to commence operations, two of these being from the International Mercantile Marine and one from the United States Shipping Board. At a later date three more will be bought. The ships will be used in combination passenger and freight service, but it is said to be essential that a mail contract be obtained if the line is to operate successfully.

Steamship Schedules

Work on the two largest American steamships, the 30,000-ton vessels for the United States Lines, is progressing rapidly at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J. It is expected that the first of these ships will be ready for service in July, 1932. The vessels are 705 feet in length, and will carry approximately 1300 passengers at a speed better than 20 knots. The vessels cost approximately $20,000,000 together.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, June 18

Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Hamburg (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre; President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, June 19

American Banker, American Merchant, for London; Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Caronia, Cunard, for Cobh, Plymouth, Havre, London; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Oslo; Roma, N. G. L., for Naples, Genoa; Northern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Saturday, June 20

Baltic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Berengaria (midnight), Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Europa (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Statendam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Samaria, Cunard, for Galway, Belfast, Liverpool; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; United States, Scandinavian American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; Santa Clara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, June 22

Columbus, North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Tuesday, June 23

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Resolute (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Wednesday, June 24

President Roosevelt, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Vulcania, Cosulich, for Gibraltar, Naples, Trieste.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, June 21

Baltic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool.

Wednesday, June 24

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, June 18

Montrose, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Friday, June 19

Alaunia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Letitia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Liverpool.

Saturday, June 20

Doric, White Star, for Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Saturday, June 20

Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, June 24

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, June 25

Asama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, June 26

President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, June 27

El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, June 22

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Saturday, June 27

Malolo, Lasco, for Honolulu.

Monday, June 29

El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, June 24

Hikawa Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, June 27

President Taft, American Mail, for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Wednesday, June 24

Monowai, Canadian Australasian, for Sydney.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, June 18

Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Resolute, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, June 19

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Galway, Halifax; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Vulcania, Cosulich, from Trieste, Naples, Gibraltar; Ecuador, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Saturday, June 20

President Cleveland, Dollar, from Orient via California ports; Santa Elisa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Sunday, June 21

Belgenland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton; Columbus, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Monday, June 22

American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples.

Tuesday, June 23

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Calgaric, White Star, from Havre, Southampton, Halifax; Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Rochambeau, French, from Havre, Plymouth; New Amsterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Oriskolma, Swedish American, from Gothenburg.

Wednesday, June 24

Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh.

DUE BOSTON

Thursday, June 18

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Galway, Halifax.

Monday, June 22

Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

FILMO DEALER

AND STOCKIST OF ALL THAT IS BEST FOR THE AMATEUR CINEMATOGRAPHER—EXPERT ADVICE AND SERVICE

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DIADEM "Brings Out" Your Baking Abilities

EVERYONE KNOWS how necessary it is to obtain PURITY in Food. You are assured that your Home-made Cakes and Pastries will be Absolutely Pure when you use DIADEM Self-Raising Flour. It cannot fail you, because it is always reliable—and all the value possible is in the packet.

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Whitehall, S. W.
Opposite Whitehall Theatre
Charming room to let for afternoon receptions, evening parties. Accommodation for 20 to 100.
Lunch from 2/- Dinner 2/6 & 4/-

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Mrs. Cook's Showboat Café & Restaurants
Omelettes as in France, Maryland Chicken, Corn Cobs, Waffles, Salads.
Moderate Prices (Next Piccadilly Theatre)
Americans welcomed. Open Mid-day to Midnight & after, Sunday evenings.

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FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS
LUNCHEONS & DINNERS
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33 Haymarket & at Abbey House, Victoria St. & Tothill St., Westminster
FAMOUS FOR HIGH CLASS LUNCHEONS & TEAS
Real Scotch teas with home-made scones & cakes.
Open 10:30 to 8:30 Sundays 3 to 7
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Patisserie & Confiserie
LUNCHEONS : TEAS : SUPPERS
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ITALY

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RESTAURANT 1ST FLOOR
St. Mark's Square, left under picturesque portico of Pietro Lombardi. Opened about 1795 as a Coffee House. The Restaurant occupies salons belonging to the "Procuratorie" of the Doge's time. GUIDO FULGENZI, Prop.

SWEDEN

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Recommends
Its Airy Summer Terrace

50' Guaranteed Tailoring 75'
Made to Measure or Ready to Wear

THE Fif

SERVICE LEAGUE FOR GIRLS HELPS 8960 DURING YEAR

Shows an Increase of 32 Per Cent Over Previous Similar Period

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 15—The friendly green door of the Girls Service League of America at 138 East Nineteenth Street, swung open during the last year to 8960 young girls appealing for aid, and $116,785.50 was spent in helping them to a better understanding of themselves and to adjust themselves to their environment.

According to the league's report issued yesterday the service for the year was 32 per cent over the previous year, and, of the total, 50 per cent was attributable directly to the stress of the employment situation.

With changing economic needs that increased the number of girls applying for work from 50 to 150 a day and correspondingly decreased the number of jobs, the league has formulated an emergency program which "provides not only for physical necessities, but also for study of special problems with a view to giving practical help and guidance that will aid girls toward permanent self-support."

The applicants were carefully sifted for an analysis of their individual requirements, some needing relief in the form of a home, food and decent clothing, some requiring training and further education to equip them to fill and hold jobs, some shelter while they recovered from hardships, and "all of them required recreation, encouragement and advice."

Temporary shelter for any girl who needs it is available in the league's Manhattan clubhouse and another house was opened this year at 151 East Eighteenth Street to provide temporary housing at $7 a week. In addition the league maintains a farm school, Hillcrest, in the Berkshires, for girls between 15 and 18 years who need special training and the opportunity to complete academic and vocational studies. Greta-Theo Holiday House at Roslyn, L. I., has been established as a vacation home for working girls.

The report shows the league $35,000 short of its $116,000 budget and as needing $25,000 to free its property of indebtedness.

TRANQUIL STATE REGARDED 'QUIET BEFORE A STORM'

(Continued from Page 1)

though where he will find trained teachers is not disclosed.

As regards separation of the church and state, the Government, despite protestations of cardinals and archbishops who would first have an accord made between the Government and the Vatican, has decided to maintain its decision to accord complete liberty and equality to all religions.

After the passionate outburst against religious orders, there is an unquestionable readjustment of relations in ordinary life.

Priests and nuns move about the streets without attracting the slightest attention, and there is no question of molestation. There seems to be no pro-clerical or anti-clerical sentiment that is likely again to manifest itself violently.

It is expected that the affair of the Archbishop of Toledo will be discreetly settled.

No one seems quite certain about the army, though various decrees which might have been expected to arouse opposition have been accepted without demur. An ordinance has been issued against soldiers taking part in politics, whether by expression of opinion in press or public meetings.

Steps to prevent an undue number of resignations may have to be taken.

Catalonia Issue Not Vital

Bickering between the Generality of Catalonia and the Republican Government has not ceased, but it appears quite unnecessary to take declarations issued by either side with great seriousness.

Col. Francisco Macia delivers a message, for example, and Francisco Largo Caballero, Minister of Labor, comments upon it. Thereupon Colonel Macia in an official communiqué, accuses Señor Caballero of misinterpretation and makes sarcastic remarks about the dignity of public posts.

With France, relations of the new Republic are particularly friendly. There probably is an intentional symbolism in the choice of July 14 for the proposed opening of the Constituent Cortes. That day is the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, and to place the Spanish Parliament under its auspices surely is not without significance.

The choice of Jean Zerbette as French Ambassador to Spain strikes the right note. M. Zerbette was for many years an editorialist of Le Temps, and won a reputation as a sober, moderate, yet lucid, commentator.

It was considered surprising that he should leave Le Temps to become the first Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

The reason was that he realized the necessity of keeping his Government informed, without prejudice, of events which were little understood, and liable to be misrepresented.

The French Socialist leaders, Leon Blum and Vincent Auriol, are arriving to study conditions, social and economic, and will unofficially bring the greetings of the older Republic to its young sister.

Government Moderation May Draw Conservatives

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, June 15—Conservative classes are likely to rally to the support of the provisional Government as a result of the more moderate outlook revealed in speeches by two members of the Cabinet yesterday, it is believed here.

At Burges in a public appeal to an audience not composed of party zealots, Alejandro Lerroux, Foreign Minister, emphasized the need for avoiding all violence on the path of reform. He condemned the burning of ecclesiastical property and urged respect for all beliefs as well as the lives and possessions of all clerical orders.

"On the other hand," he said, "it is not right that the Roman Catholic Church should continue accumulating wealth at the expense of the community. The church is a model of organization from which we can all learn something."

His attitude confirms views he recently expressed in Barcelona, that there is too much fanaticism in Spain for any radical change regarding the church to be effected without serious dangers.

In some quarters this mild tone, from one who was always on the radical side of Republicanism, is attributed to the success of Vatican diplomacy in recent negotiations. It is at least evidence that Republican ministers seek to represent the widest measure of public opinion in making peace with the Pope.

Now that the alarm which led to depletion of the national capital has subsided, his declarations will presumably be taken at face value. He is already slated as a Premier of the future moderate Republican Government, and in any case the line taken—which does not exclude repairing of flagrant social injustices, he explained, but without violence—should procure many thousands of votes from the more timid section of the electorate.

Satisfaction is expressed, especially at the promise that an ordinary Cortes, wherein representatives of all classes will sit, will assemble after the constituent Cortes, to decide [illegible] fundamental questions, and the speech is hailed everywhere as a [illegible] counterpoise to the recent extremist influences.

Miguel Maura, Minister of the Interior, speaking at Zamora, admitted that the mob incendiarism episode of last month was due to a "lamentable crisis of authority," and pledged the Government would follow the slow and sure methods of the German revolution and not the "catastrophic" line of the French type.

BYRD GETS DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURHAM, N. H.—The University of New Hampshire, at its sixty-first commencement, awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd. Four other honorary degrees were conferred, also 16 advanced degrees upon candidates from the graduate school, 278 bachelor degrees and eight two-year certificates in agriculture.

Those receiving honorary degrees, besides Admiral Byrd, were James N. Pringle, Commissioner of Education, New Hampshire, Doctor of Laws; Henry Clifton Morrison, professor of education at the University of Chicago, Doctor of Humane Letters; Edwin L. Page of Concord, author, Master of Arts, and Carl Duncan Kennedy, whose research in the rubber industry has been outstanding, Master of Science.

Stage and Music Notes

"High Hat," the only stage play now on view in Boston, is in its third week at the Wilbur.

"Daddy Long Legs" will be the feature film at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday.

"Die Dreigröschen Oper," German film remotely adapted from "The Beggar's Opera," is the current attraction at the Fine Arts.

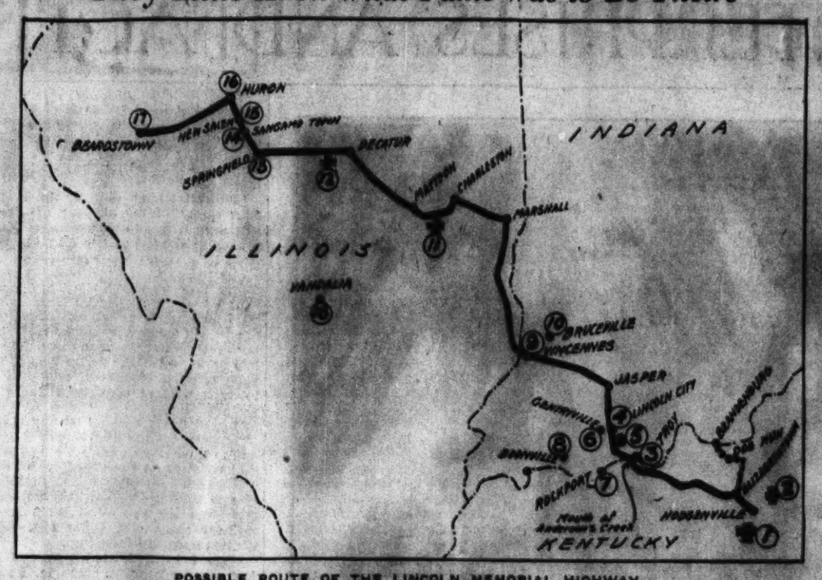
Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor of the Hallé Orchestra of Manchester, England, will be guest conductor at the Symphony Hall Pop concert of next Sunday evening. At tomorrow night's Pop concert the "R. C. A. Theremin," the electrical instrument which draws music from the air, will be heard as a solo instrument. Sir Hamilton Harty's program follows:

Overture to "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Variations on a Theme by Haydn ..... Brahms
"With the Wild Geese" ..... Harty
"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" ..... Mozart
"Royal Hunt and Tempest," from "The Trojans" ..... Berlioz
Theme with Variations from Suite No. 3 ..... Tchaikovsky

WOMAN PILOT AT ENID

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 15 (AP)—Amelia Earhart Putnam left here today for Enid, Okla., in her autogiro, after participating in a benefit show yesterday.

They Little Knew What Fame Was to Be Theirs



POSSIBLE ROUTE OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL HIGHWAY
Points of Unusual Interest Along the Tentative Route Shown on the Map Are:

1—Birthplace of Lincoln Three Miles South of Hodgenville, Ky.
2—Knob Creek Farm, Near Athertonville, Where the Lincoln Family Last Lived in Kentucky.
3—Mouth of Anderson's Creek, Where Lincoln Operated the Ferry in 1826.
4—Pigeon Creek, Where Lincoln Lived From the Age of 7 to 21.
5—Burial Place of Nancy Hanks Lincoln.
6—Gentryville, Where Lincoln Clerked in a Store During the Winter of 1829.
7—Rockport, Lincoln Built Flatboat Here and Went to New Orleans in 1828.
8—Boonville, Where Lincoln Attended Court on Several Occasions.
9—Vincennes, Where Lincoln Saw His First Printing Press. The Family Crossed the Wabash River Into Indiana Here in 1830.
10—Bruceville, Where Lincoln Spoke in the Clay Campaign in 1844.
11—Coles County Farms, Where Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln Finally Settled.
12—First Lincoln Farm in Illinois (Macom County), Where the Family Spent the Severe Winter of 1830-31.
13—Springfield, Lincoln's Home From 1837 to 1867. His House Here Is Restored and the Old Capitol, Where He Delivered Some of His Most Important Speeches, Is Standing.
14—Sangamo Town (Now Extinct), Where Lincoln Made the Flatboat in Which He Went to New Orleans in 1831.
15—New Salem, New Old Salem State Park, Where Lincoln Lived From 1831 to 1837.
16—Huron, Which Lincoln Surveyed in 1836.
17—Beardstown, Where Lincoln Lived When He Was Mustered Into the Federal Service During the Black Hawk War.
18—Vandalia, Site of the Old State Capital, Where Lincoln Sat in the Legislature.

PATH OF LINCOLN TRAIL EMERGING FROM OBSCURITY

(Continued from Page 1)

coln City; and the second when the Lincoln caravan of 13 people, traveling in three covered wagons and with two saddle horses, left the Hoosier farm to try their fortunes in Macon County, Illinois. When finally agreed upon, the entire distance of the two journeys in Indiana may be only 80 miles, but this does not lessen the amount of conflicting evidence brought to bear. In Indiana, as in Illinois, nearly everybody seems to have had a great-grandfather who was reported to have remembered seeing the Lincoln family rest on his pasture lot.

"We shall have to decide where the routes lay at the time, and then it's a toss-up as to which one the family took," said Richard Lieber, director of conservation for the State. Practical considerations enter, too, Mr. Lieber pointed out. While six places along the Ohio River lay claim to being the site of the crossing, and nine points, it is held, are possible routes, it will probably be one of them which already has a bridge which will be chosen.

What will be the nature of the developments depends on what appropriations can be obtained, Mr. Lieber hopes to make the entire road a forest way, with hardwood plantings which in 50 years will make the route look much as it did in Lincoln's time. He hopes to see a 300-foot right of way obtained, giving room for rest places in the forested area.

Illinois is less hopeful of obtaining a 300-foot right of way because the road, some 200 miles long in this State, runs through much costly farm land.

While portions of the route are still under dispute, it is certain that the chief Lincoln landmarks will be touched. This means that tourists of the future should be able to go over hard roads from Hodgenville, Ky., Lincoln's birthplace, now a national park, to Lincoln City, where Indiana is restoring the third farm Lincoln lived on near the Nancy Hanks Memorial; thence to historic Vincennes, with its too-little-known home of the territorial Governor, William Henry Harrison; from there to the Coles County farm, state owned, where Thomas Lincoln finally settled; up past the Macon County farm near Decatur, where he spent a previous winter; then to Springfield, rich in Lincoln associations; from there to Old Salem State Park, the New Salem of Lincoln's time, where an entire town is being restored; finally to Beardstown, associated with Lincoln's later career.

Yale University Prizes Awarded

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 16—Charles C. Hardy of Wellesley Hills, Mass., received the $500 Alpheus Henry Snow Prize at Yale University today. This award is given to the senior at Yale College who, "through the combination of intellectual achievement, fine character, and personality, shall be adjudged by the faculty to have done the most for Yale by inspiring in his classmates an admiration and love for the best traditions of high scholarship."

Hardy prepared for Yale at Andover, and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. The Alpheus Henry Snow Prize was established in 1923 by Mrs. Snow in memory of her husband, a graduate of Yale College in 1879. Mr. Snow was a distinguished lawyer and an authority on international law. His home was in Washington, D. C.

Other prize awards announced by President Angell follow:

The DeForest Prize to Paul W. Hoon, of Seattle, Wash.

The Warren Memorial High Scholarship Prize to William E. Russell Jr., of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

The Russell Henry Chittenden Prize to Carl R. Cossack, of New Haven, Conn.

The Edward O. Lanphier Memorial Prize to Reginald A. Hackley, of Oakfield, N. Y.

The Chester Harding Plimpton Prize and Medal to Garfield A. MacKenzie, of North Branford, Conn.

Norman Thomas, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Socialist candidate for the presidency in 1928, delivered the commencement address.

Farm Boys and Girls of 40 States Pitch Tents in National Capital

Win Reward for Their Individual Work in Farm and Home Clubs—Nevada and Porto Rico Represented This Year for First Time

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 16—Farm boys and girls from 40 states were registering here today for the fifth annual national 4-H Club camp and taking possession of the tents already pitched among the trees on the Department of Agriculture grounds.

Each state is allowed to send two boys and two girls to the camp. They are chosen on the basis of their work in farm and home clubs carried on coöperatively by the "h's" in the club pledge, "I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service and my health to better living for my club, my community and my country."

It is expected that 156 boys and girls will be registered by the close of the day, together with club leaders from each of the states. The square khaki tents where the young farmers were depositing their baggage and getting acquainted with each other, are pitched around a quadrangle, which will be the scene of camp fire ceremonies, games and folk dancing in the evenings.

Nevada sent a delegate this year for the first time, and the recently organized extension service in Porto Rico will be represented for the first time by an adult member of the extension staff. The program for the week's encampment includes daily conferences, tours of government buildings and recreational activities.

The boys and girls at the camp this year represent more than 840,000 others back home who have undertaken to carry on demonstrations in improved farming and home making activities during the year. The club enrollment for 1930 was 822,714. This increase, according to C. W. Warburton, director of extension work in the department, represents unusual effort by extension workers, club leaders and members. Pressure of economic changes and after-effects of the widespread drought put heavy demands on extension workers, he pointed out, but in practically every instance, the established plan of work is being carried forward along with the added emergency measures.

The increase in 4-H Club enrollment also shows, Mr. Warburton said, that adults attach importance to the work with the young people, since the parents of club members are encouraging the work and volunteer club leaders are giving time and energy in spite of handicapping conditions. Each club member enrolls to carry on a definite piece of work involving production or conservation, such as growing crops or livestock, construction of clothing, preparation and preservation of foods, and management of the home. In the club meetings, the members gain experience in organization, coöperation and leadership and come in contact with leaders in modern agriculture and rural life.

Revere Lighting Rates Protested

A thorough investigation of the rates of the Suburban Gas & Electric Company was urged by Andrew A. Casassa, Mayor of Revere, and other public officials and private citizens from that city at a hearing yesterday before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. Benjamin N. Johnson, attorney for the gas company, stated its position in regard to the lower rates and elimination of the so-called service and meter installation charges sought by the petitioners.

Mr. Johnson said that the present gas rate had only been in effect nine months when the petition for a reduction was filed. He said that the electric rates had been cut twice within a period of two years so as to reduce the revenue by $110,000. The attorney for the company stated that now anywhere near a fair return has been earned on its gas business.

If the commission were to consider the gas and electric business separately, Mr. Johnson added, either the gas rates should be increased or the company should be permitted to earn something more than a normal return on its electric business. He declared that if the electric rates are to be reduced, the gas rates must be increased, and that thus far the earnings of the company have been well within any reasonable percentage.

SCHOOLS RAISE $2,730,000

MOUNT HERMON, Mass., June 16 (AP)—Elliott Speer, president of the Northfield Schools, announced last night that the two-year endowment fund drive had resulted in the raising of $2,730,000 in cash and pledges. Of the amount $120,000 was raised in the last three weeks.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

DIXIE KITCHEN
CAFETERIA
LUNCHEON DINNER
Real Southern Cooking
Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.
NOW at 1 East 43 St.
Closed Sundays

WARE COFFEE SHOP
52 West 39th Street
LUNCHEON 60c and 90c
DINNER 90c
Southern Fried Chicken served every evening. Private Room for Special Parties
CLOSED SUNDAYS.

CHEERIO
18 East 37th Street
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea
Dinner—Home Cooking
Olde English Steak and Kidney Pie
Closed Sunday

Susan Prince
LUNCHEON 50c-75c
DINNER 85c-$1
808 LEXINGTON AVE.
(Between 62nd & 63rd Sts.)
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BETTY SUE Luncheon
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Second Floor
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PLAZA RESTAURANT
Across Street Southeast Union Station
Convenient for Travelers
Club Breakfast and Noon Lunch
Delicious Steak Dinner....65c
Pershing Road and Main Street

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

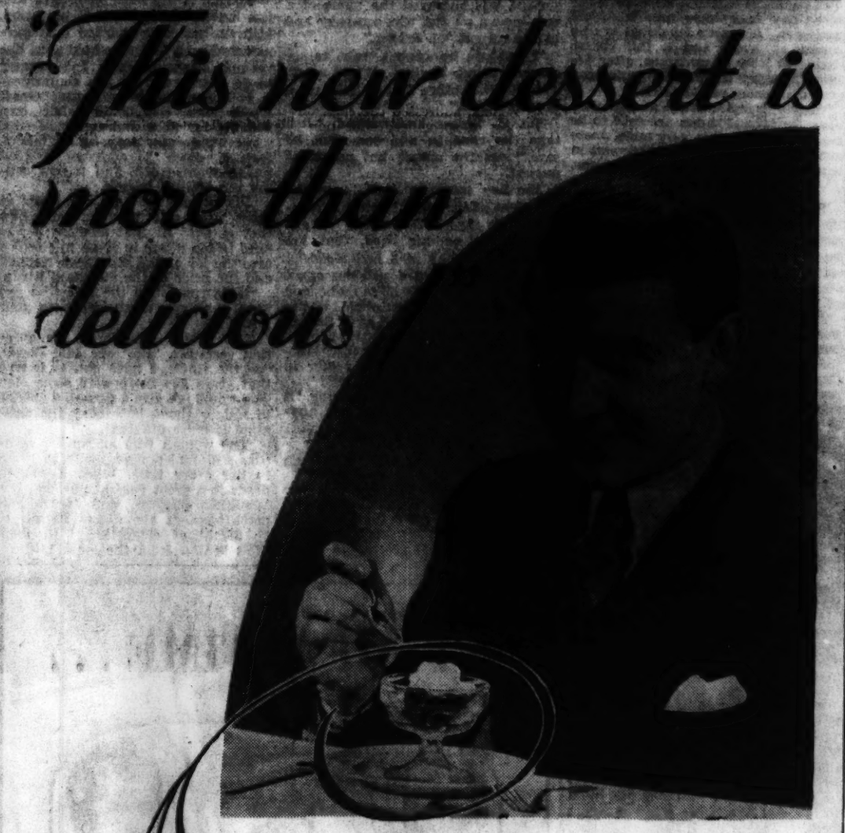
KATHARINE CORNELL
in
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by Guthrie McCLINTIC
Empire Thea., Bway-40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN STAR CAST
The Sparkling Opera "PATIENCE"
"THRIFT PRICES"—Evgs. 50c—$2. Wed. Mats. 50c—$1. Sat. Mats. 50c—$1.50.
ERLANGER Thea., W. 44 St. PEnn. 6-7961. Evs. 8:20
2 Weeks Begin'g "PIRATES of PENZANCE" Monday, June 29 Seats Now

The Funniest and Cleanest Play in Town
ARTHUR SINCLAIR and MAIRE O'NEILL in
OLD MAN MURPHY
FULTON Thes., W. 46th St. Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Sat. Best Seats $2. Lac. 7967

BOSTON

The BEGGAR'S OPERA Now! fine arts German Film Com.



1—DELICIOUS . . . As a smooth, rich dessert KRE-MEL appeals to everybody's appetite.

2—NOURISHING . . . It's a real nutritious food as well—providing an abundance of Dextrose—a rich food element that provides nourishment for all the family. Also, you use milk to prepare KRE-MEL—a KRE-MEL Dessert is a tempting dish to make children consume more milk.

3—QUICKLY MADE . . . KRE-MEL is prepared in about 5 minutes—a great help to busy women.

4 FLAVORS
CHOCOLATE · VANILLIN
CARAMEL · COFFEE

KRE-MEL *is made by the makers of Mazola Salad Oil and Karo Syrup*

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Out they come, bursting with pent up enthusiasm and energy that will find its outlet in hard, strenuous days of play. Days when they need good food and plenty of it—you can get it for them *now* at your First National Store, at the lowest prices in years. Send them shopping for you—your local First National Store manager likes children. He has some of his own. He will serve them with real understanding and courtesy.

Our stores will be OPEN all day, Wednesday, June 17th

Would you like to save 13c?
3 Bars Palmolive Soap 23c
1 Pkg. Palmolive Beads 9c
32c
THIS ONLY WEEK ALL FOR 19c

GINGER ALE
FINAST PALE DRY
12 Bots in Ctn 77c
Price for Contents Only

UNEEDA BISCUITS
Delicious served with sardines
3 Pkgs 13c

NORWEGIAN SARDINES
Packed by special Royal permission
KING OSCAR 2 Tins 29c
Packed in pure olive oil
Standard 3 Tins 23c

A pure unsweetened evaporated milk
Van Camp's Milk 3 Tall Tins 20c
You'll like this cake served as a short cake
Sponge Cake Each 10c
No waste—mildly cured corned beef
Libby's Corned Beef Tin 19c
Solid choice white meat
Lobster No 1/2 Tin 29c
Tender sweet garden peas
Richmond Peas 2 Cans 25c
Your choice of strawberry or apple
Richmond Jelly 2 Goblets 25c
All prepared ready for the table
Finast Mustard Small Jar 9c
Fleischmann's Yeast Cake 3c

FUJI CHINESE FOODS
It is easy to make your own Chinese foods at home
SAUCE Bot 12c
NOODLES Can 19c
SPROUTS Can 17c

PRIZE BREAD
Large 20 oz Loaf 7c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Dogs Trained as Guides

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Florence, Italy

MRS. DOROTHY HARRISON EUSTIS, who is devoting her time to training dogs to act as guides for the blind, was invited by the Italian Government to visit Italy and study ways and means of establishing here the work she is so successfully carrying on at her school L'Eeil quit Voit, at Vevey, in Switzerland, which has a sister school, The Seeing Eye, at Nashville, Tenn. It was in the interval of activities which call her frequently to Rome and elsewhere that Mrs. Eustis told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor how her interest was first aroused. Long experience in training dogs for specialized purposes convinced her that they would prove efficient guides for the blind.

The work began, she said, in Germany some 15 years ago, and there are now about 5000 dogs working in that country, thus restoring to a nearly normal independence and activity thousands of men and women who would otherwise be dependent upon relatives or hired guides when they went into unfamiliar places. Large numbers of those who come under this disability, Mrs. Eustis explained, are men and women of full physical and intellectual capacity, with the courage and ability to carry on their work or some new work to which they have adapted themselves, but they are handicapped so long as they cannot go about the world freely and safely. It is in supplying the lack of individual human sight that the educated guide dog is of such inestimable value.

Swiftly Convinced

Mrs. Eustis admitted that on first visiting the dogs' training school at Potsdam, Ger., she arrived a skeptical but was swiftly and conclusively convinced. She told how she watched the men who were there for their month of training with the dogs assigned to them, descending with faltering steps a flight of steps, and the marvelous change which came over each so soon as his dog ran up to have his harness adjusted previous to setting out for a walk. From the instant the dog, hearing his master's voice, bounded up and laid his head in his master's hand (the sign by which he is trained to make his presence known), the transformation was complete. Hesitation and indecision were gone.

This change became a permanent one. The burden of dependence yields to a sturdy sense of self-reliance, and in the confident sense of his dog's efficiency and companionship the man knows again the joy of independent action.

Asked for some details of the dogs' education and the time required for this, Mrs. Eustis explained that a dog of about 14 months can, within four months of being taken into the school, be turned out a guide, having perfectly assimilated his instruction.

Joy in His Work the Test

The dogs in use are of the German sheep dog breed. They must be young and strong, with a quiet, steady and good character. A test of a good guide, says Mrs. Eustis, is the joyousness with which the dog does his work, and his whole work is founded on obedience.

On entering the school the dog is left to run loose with the rest, and must learn not to fight. After this, his playground becomes his schoolroom, and among dogs playing, people talking, laughing and moving in all directions, he is taught the concentration necessary for the safe guidance of his master through any disturbing conditions. After obedience and concentration have been learned, the dog is taught to sit and lie down on command, to speak, to fetch, carry and pick up, and "to do all cheerfully, gladly, and with dispatch."

In the Harness

After graduating in these primary lessons the dog begins work in the leading-harness, and has to learn that from the instant his harness is adjusted nothing must distract him. Working with an instructor, the city streets are the daily scene of the lessons, and the dog thus learns how to behave in relation to trees, steps, telegraph poles, pillar boxes, curbs and sidewalks, and traffic; passing gradually from the lower to the higher grades of work, and being given no advance problems until he has thoroughly mastered the simple ones.

The technique of the guide dog has been carefully studied in every detail. He must go at a quick pace so that the slackening of his gait for an obstacle is instantly felt through the rigid handle of his harness: he pulls back and stands still for curbs so that his master may find the edge with his stick; for steps, approaching traffic, and any obstacle barring progress, he sits down; and for trees, pedestrians, letter-boxes or telegraph poles he leans away from his man, who follows the pull and so safely skirts them. He learns the direction commands of right, left and forward, picks up anything his master drops, must be watchful and protective but never aggressive. Beyond all this he must not be merely mechanical in his obedience and technique, but must be resourceful enough to take care of situations as they arise, so that the man may feel as confident in the dog's "seeing eye" as if it were his own.

Qualifications Needed for Instructors

In regard to the instructors, Mrs. Eustis accentuates the immense tact and patience needed, and declares that it is even harder to find the instructors than to train the dogs. While only about 20 per cent of the dogs have to be discarded for one reason or another, it is only some 20 per cent of the instructors who show and mature the qualifications necessary for this specialized work.

The instructors must first train the dog, then handle dog and blind man together in the strange and difficult days when the dog, already an efficient guide, is perplexed by the change from the man with whom he is accustomed to work to a master whose ways are unfamiliar. But the quietness and cheeriness of the instructors triumph, and, from the first day, the blind man begins to have a feeling of security, to appreciate his dog's companionship and coöperation, and to be cheered by an ever-brightening hope.

At Vevey and Nashville

This wonderful work is at present being carried on in only two schools outside of Germany: the one at Vevey under Mrs. Eustis's personal direction, and the sister-school at Nashville, Tenn.; but there are already 10 dogs at work in Italy, and it is expected that Italy will presently have its own training center. Mrs. Eustis has been invited to go next year to England to study the problems of establishing the dogs there also, while the same amount of preliminary effort as in Italy and Switzerland has already been made in France.

It is a fine work that Mrs. Eustis, with her assistants, is doing; it involves a great responsibility, but is one to which ability amply responds. In a labor so well worth while, every bit of initiative is its own reward.

D. N. LEES.

In the Lounge of the Charlotte Cushman Club of Boston, a Club Where Girls of the Stage May Live When Their Shows Are in Town.

Club for Girls of the Stage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"DID you have a good matinée today, ladies?" asked a Boston young woman as she glanced round the dining table where sat a dozen girls.

"We had a pretty good house," answered one voice. "I was too busy with a long hem in the sewing act to notice!" piped up a second. "Only a sprinkling of people," flashed a third.

These stage girls were dining at the Charlotte Cushman Club in Boston. This is the roomy old house made into a heart-warming home where actresses may stop; they who must move as the play moves, with no more ceremony than the property cat. In this home they may live for a couple of $10 bills a week, or for a little more than half that if there aren't so many $10 bills about.

They may room alone or have a room mate, as they wish. A light breakfast is served at 9 o'clock (and if they want it in bed, they need only say so). Think what that means to girls who in other cities must get up and go out to a public restaurant before they may have any breakfast whatever. A hearty breakfast is also served at noon, and a full course dinner at 5:30. At midnight, after the show, a supper is served, to which the girls may bring man friends.

Variety is spice truly at the dinners, for several shows are sure to be represented. At this jolly table, these girls, strangers to one another and in a strange town, may become friends.

Early Efforts

The story of how the Charlotte Cushman Club in Boston came into being is really a play with one star and an able supporting cast. The star and her company could not even see obstacles, but always held the vision of the completed ideal.

The first Charlotte Cushman Club was organized in Philadelphia 25 years ago. It did seem that it should have been in Boston, since Charlotte Cushman was a New England woman. But Philadelphia did it, and today that club accommodates 25 girls. Boston got around to it 21 years later, and four years ago the club opened there with provision for 20 girls. But already alterations have been made whereby 32 girls may now live there.

Girls stopping at the Philadelphia club let it be known that a Charlotte Cushman Club was needed in Boston—couldn't something be done about it. They couldn't, they said, get rooms at their own prices near the theaters in Boston.

After some setbacks the idea was presented to what the newspapers call "a representative group of citizens." The decision was taken. Boston would undertake the founding of a Charlotte Cushman Club.

But who would do it? Out in Brookline lived Mrs. Malcolm B. French. The mention of her name as a possible benefactor brought assurance to the group. She was known for the zest with which she swept difficult projects to success. So the idea was presented to her and finally she said she would help.

The enterprise therefore had a president and a name, but that was about all it had. However, organization began. Laws provided for associate members to pay $10 a year, sustaining members $25 a year, and fixed the fee for life membership at $100.

The advisory board includes David Warfield, Grant Mitchell (who when in town lives just around the corner and often eats his meals at the club); George Arliss, who is known as a very generous friend of the club; Philip Merivale and E. H. Sothern. Besides, there are Julia Marlowe, Fritzi Scheff, Florence Reed, Katharine Cornell and others.

The House

Through membership and benefit theater performances $6000 was raised. Mrs. French then started out with her lieutenants to find a suitable house for the club. The Cabot house at 1 Marlboro Street was chosen. It was a beautiful old place, half a block from the Public Garden and within a short walk from the theaters, with fine residences all round it. In a short time it was repaired and redecorated throughout, the old Colonial doors swung open, and the wide halls filled with gayety and laughter.

"G. Srager"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

A DOZEN years or so ago an office boy stood gingerly handling a white business card. Across its surface was engraved the name of a well-known oil and wax company and in the corner, "G. Srager."

"I tell you he doesn't want to see anyone about buying oil or wax!" insisted the office boy. "He's in a horrible mood."

But G. Srager held ground. "Just take the card in and see what he says," was the simple but persistent request.

The boy took the card in to the president of the large steamship company. "He says he'll see you," he announced on coming back, "but I'm warning you, he's in a bad mood."

G. Srager entered a spacious office, richly furnished. At a large mahogany desk sat a distinguished white-haired man. As he looked at G. Srager, his eyes widened, his mouth opened.

"Why," he exclaimed at last, looking from the card to his visitor in amazement, "it's just a little girl!"

"Yes," said Grace Srager smiling, "it is, but she'll sell you the wax anyway!"

Life Old Friends

And Grace Srager did. In half an hour she had the irascible old gentleman chatting away with her as if they were old friends. What is more important, she had his order for several hundred tons of wax!

That energy and persistence which enabled the little brown-eyed girl to beard the steamship lion in his den, have carried her far. In fact, they have brought her to a petroleum company which she founded four years ago and now heads.

"What training did you have for your work?" a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked Miss Srager as she sat at her desk not far from New York's financial district.

She smiled at the question. "It may sound very queer to you," she said, "but I had practically no training at all. I was merely a high school graduate with a general academic training. My first job happened to come with a lubricating oil house which bought oil from refining companies and sold it to various large consumers and exporters.

"I had never sold oil or any other commodity in my life before. I just had to learn. Books helped. I read several volumes on the chemistry of oils and waxes. I discovered so many kinds of oils that memorizing their names and properties almost made me dizzy: cylinder stock oils, white oils, light neutral ones—ad infinitum.

"But I learned gradually, and at last when customers came in, I surprised myself by discussing with them the viscosity and gravity of any number of lubricating oils.

"I soon began to notice that a great number of my customers were asking for prices on paraffin wax, but the company I was working for did not do much with this commodity.

"'What shall I tell them when they ask for paraffin wax?' I demanded of the general manager. 'Just tell them we haven't any,' he advised.

Why Not Wax?

"But why shouldn't we sell paraffin wax if the customers want it, I thought. We sold everything else. Why not this? Besides (and this is a confession), I had a secret liking for waxes, anyway. There were only about 25 kinds to study up and memorize, in contrast with the great number of oils. And the waxes were easier to sell, too. A customer might spend hours in the office examining various oils until he got just the one he wanted. Then finally he would, perhaps, order two barrels of the oil he had selected. But with wax it was a much simpler process. He did no inspecting and ordered in bulk.

"I decided to do a little investigation on my own initiative and find out who made waxes. I did so, succeeding in getting some good prices. The next time a customer asked me for wax, I didn't have to tell him, 'We haven't any.' Instead, I sold it to him. In fact, when this company for which I was working was subsequently taken over by a larger one, I had so developed the sale of waxes that I was made head of the wax department of the new concern."

Compounded and Formula

Women, it has been said, have won few laurels in the field of invention. Men, it has been pointed out, have invented even the household aids, like vacuum cleaners, which help women to do their work. In this connection, it is interesting to note that Grace Srager has compounded her own formula for floor and furniture wax, supervising every step of its manufacture, down to choosing a good tightly-seamed can, and is now selling the product herself.

"We use my wax on our floors at home," she said proudly, "and how they shine!" At that moment it was hard to see where in those fine brown eyes the joy of the housekeeper ended and the pride of the merchant began.

"Have you found the fact that you were a woman a hindrance in your work?"

Miss Srager considered the question carefully. "No," she said slowly, "on the whole, I have not. It is true that years ago there were some men who would not give a woman a chance to sell to them, but today the situation is quite different.

"The woman who knows her business will find a man ready to listen to her every time. What a woman needs is a great deal of purpose, yes, boundless purpose, and tremendous persistence. If she allows herself to be afraid of competing with men, she's beaten from the start!"

Women's Organizations

Joys of a Rambling Club

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

OF ALL the enterprises on which women are embarking, one of the most fascinating is surely the organizing of a rambling club. Several exist in England, and one of the best is that promoted by the Selborne Society.

Just what does a rambling club mean? Who constitute its members? What is its purpose? The organizer, Mrs. Richardson Rice, soon dispelled the notion that rambling club is an institution formed for country walks alone. The program includes visits to artists' studios, the headquarters of the navy, the various embassies, the historic house of the Speaker of the House of Commons, the training ship Worcester, the Brent Valley Bird Sanctuary, and too many other attractions to enumerate.

Who are the members?

"In England people of leisure, mostly, who can come to the mid-week rambles; but on Saturdays we have many professional men—doctors, lawyers, architects. People who take a broad-minded interest in humanity and want to be taken out of their own circle, without a lot of social preliminaries. In a rambling club one gets quickly to the core of things. Managers take us over factories and we get expert explanations of the processes; the Dean of Windsor will give us the privilege of his personal attendance when we go over St. George's Chapel, and tea at the Deanery after; heads of universities and colleges receive us, and show us everything of interest. It is such first-hand contact with life!"

The members are responsible for their own expenses.

"There has to be an unwritten law of social obligation on the part of the guests. I have taken parties over Marlborough House and St. James's Palace; Lord and Lady Londonderry are permitting us to see their famous treasures; Lord Spencer was our host at Althorp. These are not houses ordinarily open to the public."

Interested in World Around Them

"I keep albums full of dated cuttings out of newspapers and magazines, with their source," said Mrs. Richardson Rice. "A chance allusion, or a paragraph, often gives a lead to follow up. My object is to get people—every sort of people—interested in the wonderful life that is going on around them. Members come from the Dominions and America and there surely can be no better way of seeing the Old Country, and really getting to know one another."

The need of what Mrs. Richardson Rice calls "international conversations" is very great; her experience has given her practical knowledge of this.

Her husband, Dr. Richardson Rice, a noted writer and debater, was the center of the social reform movement in Coventry. In thier big house, they put up the lecturers who came to the great hall where 2000 working people crowded weekly to hear such speakers as J. M. Robertson, Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden, Margaret Bondfield, Christabel Pankhurst, etc. When her husband passed on, it was at his desire Mrs. Richardson Rice came to London (where she knew only two persons) to begin a new life and to take up public work. Here, with Mrs. How Martin, she helped to found a branch of the Women's Local Government Society, in Hendon was elected to the Council and education committee and initiated the maternity and child welfare work.

Then came the war, and she joined the Air Force and took a big part in the women's side of it. After the war she went to America, with a friend who had been Lord Ashfield's private secretary, simply to see things. Lord Ashfield gave them many introductions and they saw over many business enterprises in the United States and Canada.

In Canada

In Canada, a movement was afoot to visit English girls who had married Canadian soldiers; many were finding life on the prairies and scattered towns very lonely. Centers were formed in the big towns, to which the girls were invited for a fortnight. While there they were taken to theaters, concerts, lectures, taught by experts to make bread and cake, and in every way equipped for and made to feel themselves a part of Canadian life. Mrs. Richardson Rice went to see these girls in their own shacks and covered thousands of miles of territory. Finally she returned to England full of the desire to see England as she had seen America!

She went to factories and guilds and business houses; wrote for the Economic Council and broadcast her articles on the relations between employers and employees. "Temple Tours" asked her to be a guide for Americans and Dominion visitors to London. She did the like for the English-Speaking Union.

She joined the Selborne Society and took part in its rambles. In a short time Wilfrid Mark Webb, a practiced observer of nature in all its guises, asked her to become organizer of its Rambling Club.

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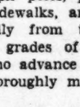
Let each member of the family choose a special shampoo

Shampoos? Certainly the whole family takes them. But wouldn't it be a fine idea to let each member choose his or her own shampoo according to needs and preferences?

Father, for example, would probably choose Packer's Tar Soap—and who would wonder? It's a grand soap for a man—it has all the fragrance of the pine woods and it brings such an invigorating cleanliness to the scalp.



Mother, on the other hand, will probably prefer one of the Packer liquid shampoos because then she can choose a special shampoo for *her* hair. If her hair is oily she'll choose Packer's Pine Tar Shampoo, especially made for oily hair. This shampoo leaves the hair fluffy and sparkling with little natural lights. But if her hair is dry, she'll choose Packer's Olive Oil Shampoo, especially made for dry hair, because it makes her hair softer and easier to manage. And small Susy has one of the liquid shampoos too!

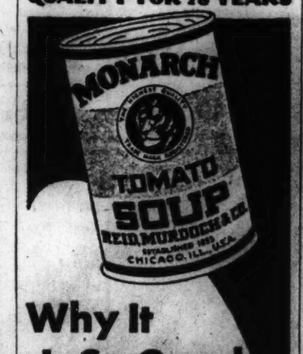
John Junior, will probably like a cake of soap just like father's—but it's good strategy to let him have a cake of his own in its own little metal box—he'll take his shampoos so willingly.

The Packer soaps—the Tar Soap and the liquids—are trusted family products. They are all vegetable oil soaps made with skill and care by the Packer Company who have been making shampooing soaps for 60 years. They are pure and gentle—they make shampooing a pleasant experience even for the youngest members of the family.

The 3 Packer Shampoos
Send for samples—10¢ for one; 25¢ for all three

Let us send you a generous sample of the Packer Shampoo you prefer. Enclose 10¢ and state whether you wish the Olive Oil, Pine Tar Shampoo or Tar Soap. Or send 25¢ for all three—coin, not stamps. Address, Packer, Dept. 26-F, 101 W. 31st Street, New York City.

QUALITY FOR 78 YEARS



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Your grocer has Postum in two forms—Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup, and Postum Cereal, the kind you boil. Both cost less than most other mealtime drinks—only one-half cent a cup. Order today!

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You'll love it—this new, de luxe package

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BON AMI

"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

THE HOME FORUM

Where the Stream Runs

LONG before you may reach the water's edge, the vanguards of the stream have stolen out to the fair meeting. That fugitive shadow of purple and amethyst, glimpsed between gray willows, is the marching host of the willow herb; that honied note, surely, of thrush or whitethroat, flung across the hot still air, is the sweetest jest you shall find in a day's journeying. For it is the voice of the sedge warbler, the mocker whose nest you shall seek presently, and who will toss you the notes of blackcap and willow-wren indiscriminately as you walk the rushy margin of her stream. The small shadow that flits across the narrow track and is gone reminds you, little land mouse though she be, that noiseless watching where the current laps softest may discover the gamboling water shrews. She is young and adventurous, this wraith-like field mouse; she has but taken a moment's refuge while you, intruder, pass her tiny nest. Lift that grass blade and there she sits, safe hidden beneath so slight an awning, hunched together, tail close wrapped, little hands folded, bright eyes tight shut in the small listening face, lest their diamonds betray her—"the wee sleekit beastie." Go softly! that sheltering roof of grass speaks to her, as our roof to us, of the sheltering wings that fail not.

A prettier sight than the tumbling water shrews is hard to find; but, at the slight noise of your approach, they have vanished by scores into their burrows in the stream banks. Lie under the hazels as still as may be, and just as you have slipped to the verge of sleep and only the voices of wind and water remain, a mouselike head is lifted in survey; and soon with little excited squeaks and flurries the shrews are at their games again, scrambling, tumbling, diving, scurrying into a burrow below water level to emerge by another on the bank an instant after. That square tail, so unlike a mouse's, spreads a fringe of white hairs and acts as a rudder during the shrew's zigzag swimming. Watch the hind legs kicking out in turn so valiantly, and mark if you can the delicate folded ears with their triple flaps, which open automatically when the little head is lifted above the water. That neat fur which, when the shrew scrambles about the gravelly margin, might be a coat of paint, is filled with minute air bubbles which, under water, catch and reflect the light and give the familiar shining appearance to the small body.

You shall find this same sheen, and for the same reason, on the feathers of the water ousel, or dipper, when he travels beneath the surface. All too rare is he, save in north England, and in Welsh fastnesses, with his wrenlike cocked tail, his song on a wet stone, his curtsey and sudden dive. The nest is hard to come at, for he hides it by preference between shielding roots. No water can penetrate that close-woven mass, though the spray washes it continually. A domelike roof keeps eggs or babies dry; and on the water side is a holed entrance, through which convenient portal the active family can, on the instant of alarm, take to that element which they have made so peculiarly their own.

If your stream run among the Berkshire downland, you shall find yourself in fancy among the Greeks of earlier days, listening to the legend of the Halcyon while the blue waters of the Ægean lap about their flowerlike islands far below. "It is a fragile nest," the story-teller will begin, "builded all lightly on the seashore. There the fair bird lays her eggs and there green wings and jeweled head push out the frail argosy upon the waves which bear it tenderly until the young are hatched. Never falls storm within these fourteen days but dawnlight and eve fold in the nest with halcyon weather." With a start you are at home again, and the halcyon, the kingfisher, has flashed across the sunlit stream. A gem indeed is he, white throat, red breast, and shimmer of green and blue. The fishbone nest at the end of a water vole's tunnel is sad seeing, after the wave-borne cradle of legend, but the young birds are enchanting enough to make up for it. Ridiculously like their parents, they sit in miniature on some branch overhanging the water, vivid, iridescent, unbelievably exotic among these wind-raked uplands.

The water vole, whose burrow the kingfisher honors, is familiar enough, with his blackish ratlike appearance; he is three or four times the size of the shrew, blunt-muzzled, round-eared and gleaming. He is attractive when he sits, squirrel-like, food in hands; and possibly still more so where he curls cozily in winter in his bed-sitting room (that does duty as larder and nursery too), only this is built warily at the end of several feet of burrow and by no means easy to explore.

In other holes on the stream-side the pretty wagtails build, though their nests of grass and moss, soft lined with wool and feathers, may as often be found in crumbling walls or convenient trunks at the water's edge. A curious dipping flight these birds have, with continual rising and falling, and everyone knows the sudden quiver with which they alight, the jerk and shudder of the long slender tail as they run among the grasses.

Most nests are fascinating, and that of the reed warbler especially so. Picture a swung cup among the rushes, slenderly roped to the tough stems, hanging well above the water surface. She is shy, this bird, and few would imagine a nest among those bending reeds. She builds it deeply shaped, so that no gale tips out the precious eggs, and later the tiny nestlings lie snugly enough in their wind-swung crib. When they leave the nest, they will hang to the reed stems as their parents do now, one slim leg bent, one full stretched.

The reed bunting builds a pretty nest of grass and reed, hair-lined, in a bush that overhangs the shallows, and here the small red-brown head of the hen peeps timidly out at the infrequent passer-by. Intrude too closely and the cock, white-collared, will lure you to a safe distance, with heart-touching wiles, from certain purple eggs.

To watch a dabchick take cover under water at your careless approach, little feet clinging to reed stems, only the nostril tip of a beak above the surface, is to move thereafter with a sweeter care where you know the wild birds nest. This lesson may only be learned beside the stream between October and March, for the dabchick seeks a larger sheet of water for her nursery. There her nest of weeds, with the eggs in a hollow at the top, drips continually, until the day when the agile hatchlings tumble almost at once into the water, swimming and diving with as apparent ease as the adults.

Be you so favored of fortune as to watch the Hilcot stream, among the Cotswolds, you shall see what is among the shyest of British birds—the heron. There, in the curiously cold moonlight of high summer, or in some silent dawn of gold and dew, he dreams above the whispering ripple, long beak on breast, dark plume distinct above the swanlike neck. Two feet high he stands on those stiltlike legs, ankle deep in water, motionless. It is hard to realize, here where he broods remotely, that he is a gregarious bird, loving to form one of a colony, where the large loose nests lie in the crowns of tall trees—as rooks build. You muse on his power of flight, two hundred or three hundred miles in a day; when, under your gaze, long legs stretched behind him as he flies, and without sound or splash in his rising, he has floated upwards and is gone. D. T.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year ....$9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign

14 pages ..... 2 cents
16 to 22 pages ..... 3 cents
24 to 30 pages ..... 4 cents
32 pages ..... 5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 3, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTLICHEN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition) (Scandinavian Edition) (Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Jan Amos Komenský, Peace Advocate

In 1628 the Protestants were finally expelled from Bohemia, and Komenský left his native land, never to return. He took refuge at Lesna, in Poland, where he began work again as a schoolmaster, and wrote his "Janua Linguarum," or "Gate of Languages." This book, written in Latin, remained in use as a school-book for nearly two centuries, and, with later works, has kept his name alive amongst teachers to the present day. It comprised phrases on many subjects, written in Latin, French, German and Italian, and aimed at teaching languages and general information, at the same time and in an interesting way. It was a great innovation, but the world was ready for it, and it was translated into twelve European languages, as well as into Turkish, Arabic and Persian. Evelyn in his "Diary" (1658) refers to it as one of the school-books of his son Richard.

While at Lesna, Komenský got into touch with a London merchant, Samuel Hartlib, who sympathized with his aims, and through whose influence he was invited to England. There is to be seen in the British Museum a copy of the sermon preached by John Gauden, sometime Bishop of Exeter, and then of Worcester, before "the Hon. House of Commons," on November 29th, 1640. He took for his text, "Love the truth and peace," and at the close he drew the attention of the House to "the noble endeavours of two great and publique Spirits who have laboured much for Truth and peace, I meane, Commenius and Duræus: both famous for their learning and integrity, and not unknowne, I am sure, by the fame of their works, to many of this Honourable, learned and pious Assembly." He goes on to urge that they should be invited to England. "See and weigh their noble and excellent designs."

In response to the invitation which followed, Komenský came to London the next year, and was well received. The Long Parliament voted money for endowing three colleges at Chelsea, Winchester and the Savoy, where his methods of education could be applied. But the unsettled state of the country, then verging on civil war, prevented the development of the scheme, and Komenský left England in some disappointment. In a letter written from London he speaks of the great piety of the people, and how they take their Bibles to church, look up the texts, and repeat the sermons at home. Greek and Hebrew, he says, are studied even by ladies, that they may understand the Bible better. And he was much struck by the rich literature and the number of books sold; remarking that there were not so many bookstalls at Frankfort Fair as could be seen any day in London.

Of his own reception in London, he writes: "I live as a friend among friends; though not so many visit me as would do so if they knew that I could speak English, or if they had more confidence in their own Latin, or if they had not such a high opinion of me."

Several years later, Milton, in the dedication to Hartlib of his tractate "Of Education," writes of "a person sent hither by some good Providence from a far country to be the occasion and incitement of great good to this Island," and later in the same letter he refers to Komenský's educational schemes: "What many modern Januas and Didactics, more than ever I shall read, have projected."

While in London, Komenský wrote a book, called "Via Lucis," which treats of the way to bring about universal peace. As a means to this end he proposed the introduction of:

1. Universal books
2. Universal schools
3. A universal college
4. A universal language.

—JESSIE MOTHERSOLE, in "Czechoslovakia, The Land of an Unconquerable Ideal."

A Refrain

Tell the tune his feet beat
On the ground all day—
Black-burnt ground and green grass
Seamed with rocks of grey—
"England," "England," "England,"
That one word they say.

Now they tread the beech-mast,
Now the ploughlands clay,
Now the faëry ball-floor of her fields in May.
Now her red June sorrel, now her new-turned hay,
Now they keep the great road, now by sheep-path stray,
Still it's "England," "England,"
"England" all the way!

—ARTHUR SHEARLY CRIPPS, in "Lyra Evangelistica."

The Home-Coming of Orlando

It was a fine evening in December when she arrived and the snow was falling and the violet shadows were slanting much as she had seen them from the hill-top at Broussa. The great house lay more like a town than a house, brown and blue, rose and purple in the snow, with all its chimneys smoking busily as if inspired with a life of their own. She could not restrain a cry as she saw it there tranquil and massive, couched upon the meadows. As the yellow coach entered the park and came bowling along the drive between the trees, the red deer raised their heads as if expectantly, and it was observed that instead of showing the timidity natural to their kind, they followed the coach and stood about the courtyard when it drew up. Some tossed their antlers. Others pawed the ground as the step was let down and Orlando alighted. One, it is said, actually knelt in the snow before her. She had not time to reach her hand toward the knocker before both wings of the great door were flung open, and there, with lights and torches held above their heads, were Mrs. Grimsditch, Mr. Dupper, and a whole retinue of servants come to greet her. But the orderly procession was interrupted first by the impetuosity of Canute, the elkhound, who threw himself with such ardour upon his mistress that he almost knocked her to the ground; next, by the agitation of Mrs. Grimsditch, who, making as if to curtsey, was overcome with emotion. . . .

So, while the old servants gossiped in the servants' hall, Orlando took a silver candle in her hand, and roamed once more through the halls, the galleries, the courts, the bedrooms; saw loom down at her again the dark visage of this Lord Keeper, that Lord Chamberlain, among her ancestors; sat now in this chair of state, now reclined on that canopy of delight; observed the arras, how it swayed; watched the huntsmen riding and Daphne flying; bathed her hand, as she had loved to do as a child, in the yellow pool of light which the moonlight made falling through the heraldic Leopard in the window; slid along the polished planks of the gallery, the other side of which was rough timber; touched this silk, that satin; fancied the carved dolphins swam; brushed her hair with King James' silver brush; buried her face in the pot-pourri, which was made as the Conqueror had taught them many hundred years ago and from the same roses; looked at the garden and imagined the sleeping crocuses, the dormant dahlias; saw the frail nymphs gleaming white in the snow and the great yew hedges, thick as a house, black behind them; saw the orangeries and the giant medlars—all this she saw, and each sight and sound, rudely as we write it down, filled her heart with such a lust and balm of joy, that at length, tired out, she entered the Chapel and sank into the old arm-chair in which her ancestors used to hear service.—From "Orlando: A Biography," by VIRGINIA WOOLF.

Courtesy the Newark Museum, Newark, N. J.

Portrait of a Child, by an Unknown Artist

BACK in the Victorian period, a little girl, dressed in her Sunday best, with her hair curled most precisely, posed for her portrait. The whole canvas abounds in appointments of the period—the heavy ample table cover, the dress off the shoulders, the Hamburg pantalettes and even the meticulously painted flowers which the child holds in her hand,—one harebell, one daisy, one sinnia and a clover. Who but the Victorians would have selected that combination? Although the textiles are stiffly treated, this picture has little of the wooden look pertaining to most canvases of that period. The little girl seems quite at her ease, quite happy; and she expresses more repose than the children of today.

The artist is unknown,—probably he was some untutored man who had a trade but painted portraits on the side. Although one knows he took his work and probably himself most seriously, it is likely that he never aspired to have his work hung permanently in a museum. Nevertheless, a well-known contemporary American artist acquired this picture, having sold it recently to the Newark Museum.

A Colorful Market

Past the little Gothic church of San Ercolano, and a line of acacias with exquisite yellow-green foliage, the tender greys of the city seemed galvanised into vivacious colour, for Piazza Sopra Mura was thronged with merry chattering crowds of market buyers and sellers; many of the handsome peasant women standing or sitting behind their wares wore a necklace of coral beads.

This long Piazza is built on substructures which connect the two hills on which Perugia stands; these substructures are said to be in some places built on the foundation of the Etruscan wall. The Piazza itself is full of infinite variety: on the right are two quaint grey mediæval palaces, with balconies and windows; the Palazzo del Capitano del Popolo or del Podesta, and the ancient university, are now used as Law Courts. One can fancy the sometimes inflammatory, sometimes soothing discourses that have been pronounced from the ringhiera of the ancient Palazzo del Capitano del Popolo. Nearly opposite this building stands a fountain. The laughing, gesticulating, ever-moving crowd in the market-place, and the brilliant hues of tomatoes, melons, and vegetables, made one's eyes ache. There was a certain sobriety in the colour of the women's gowns, for the most part pale lilac or yellow cotton prints, with sometimes white jackets enlivened by the favourite necklace of coral beads.

The dark eyes, brilliant skins, and the red-gold hair of many of these women actually seemed to burn under the gay flower-like headkerchiefs, which looked at a little distance like some huge tulip-bed, so bright was the orange, chocolate, scarlet, and rose colour mingled with white and green. The laughing women mostly showed white, even teeth. The buzz of talk and laughter was so gay and animated that one wondered they could manage the buying and selling in such a hubbub.

We especially noticed an old dame, her white hair showing under a gay kerchief with a sea-green border, and a bunch of roses in the corner hanging behind her head. She too had a long string of coral, that set off the orange-brown of her skin and her clear blue eyes.—KATHARINE S. MACQUOID, in "Pictures in Umbria."

Direction infaillible

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS les moments difficiles, beaucoup ont coutume de s'adresser à leur prochain pour être guidés, quoique souvent les conseils reçus ne leur aident guère à faire ce qui produirait l'harmonie. Chacun serait content, pour sûr, de trouver un conseiller qui pût toujours lui donner des directions correctes; chacun aimerait entreprendre la tâche quotidienne dans l'assurance qu'il pourra, en cas de besoin, avoir immédiatement recours à ce conseiller.

La Bible nous dit que "les pas de l'homme de bien sont affermis par l'Eternel." Elle nous dit aussi que Dieu est présent partout, et que Son intelligence est infinie. Puisque Son intelligence est infinie, Dieu sait tout, et peut en conséquence nous diriger avec sagesse; et puisque nous avons en Dieu "la vie, le mouvement et l'être," Il est certainement toujours accessible.

Pour tirer profit de l'infaillible direction de Dieu, il faut accepter le fait que Dieu peut et veut nous guider; il faut s'efforcer sincèrement d'être un "homme de bien." Tant que l'enfant prodigue, dans une des paraboles du Maître, se trouvait dans le "pays éloigné," il lui était impossible de bénéficier du secours paternel; mais sa repentance et son retour à la maison du père lui en firent éprouver les bienfaits. La conscience où manque la foi dans l'infaillible direction de Dieu, où demeure ce qui est dissemblable à "l'homme de bien,"—cette conscience-là est le "pays éloigné." Aussi longtemps que nous nous permettons de rester dans ce faux état de conscience, nous sommes séparés, dans la croyance, de ce qui dirigera infailliblement nos pensées et nos affaires. Mais nous pouvons, comme l'enfant prodigue, revenir nous aussi à la maison du Père, retrouver la conscience où résident l'humilité, la pureté, le désintéressement, et la confiance dans les directions divines.

Le premier pas vers la maison du Père, c'est le désir sincère d'être meilleur et plus saint. Ce désir a souvent conduit les hommes à la Science Chrétienne, et c'est par l'étude de cette Science qu'ils ont appris à exprimer ce qui est bon et vrai. Ils ont appris à demeurer dans la conscience qui cherche toujours avec confiance les directions divines, et qui est par conséquent infailliblement dirigée.

La Science Chrétienne fait ressortir la nécessité de s'élever au-dessus des faux traits de caractère tels que l'orgueil, l'égoïsme, la haine et la propre-volonté; car elle établit nettement qu'en encourageant de telles caractéristiques, nous demeurons dans le "pays éloigné," en d'autres termes dans l'état de pensée de celui qui croit à la realité de la matière. Cette croyance à la realité de la matière engendre le doute quant à la réalité et à l'aide présente de Dieu, de l'Esprit; et devenant craintif, on se tournera peut-être vainement de côté et d'autre, pour être guidé.

Nous apprenons en Science Chrétienne que c'est par un acquiescement erroné à un faux sens matériel de l'homme pris pour notre véritable moi, que nous sommes portés à entretenir de mauvais désirs qui nous rendent orgueilleux, volontaires, et ainsi de suite. La Science Chrétienne nous rend capable de percevoir la fausseté de l'homme matériel, qui croit avoir indépendamment de Dieu un entendement et une volonté qui lui soient propres; elle nous permet de voir, au lieu de ce faux concept, l'homme réel à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu. La Science Chrétienne nous permet de comprendre que l'homme réel, notre moi véritable à tous, est spirituel et parfait. C'est dans la mesure où nous rejetons fermement la prétention sans fondement que l'homme matériel est notre véritable moi, et maintenons avec ferveur le fait que l'homme réel est spirituel et parfait, que nous nous trouvons exprimant des qualités spirituelles et permanentes. Nous nous rangeons ainsi sous Sa direction.

Ceux qui furent véritablement grands se tournaient habituellement vers Dieu pour être guidés. Washington et Lincoln avaient tous deux coutume de prier le Père et d'attendre Ses directions. On peut dire que leurs plus belles actions s'expliquent par le fait qu'ils s'étaient adressés à Dieu pour être guidés, et qu'ils avaient suivi Son infaillible direction.

En parlant de la prière véritable et des directions infaillibles qu'elle apporte, Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 39 de *Non et Oui*: "Prophètes et apôtres ont glorifié Dieu dans la prière faite en secret, et Il les a récompensés ouvertement. La prière ne peut ni changer Dieu, ni conformer Ses desseins à des modes mortels; mais elle peut changer et change en effet nos méthodes et notre faux sens de Vie, d'Amour et de Vérité, en nous élevant jusqu'à Lui. Une telle prière humilie, purifie et vivifie l'activité, et l'oriente vers ce qui est infaillible."

Le Maître se tournait toujours vers l'Entendement divin pour être guidé, et avait en Dieu une confiance sans réserve. Il dit humblement: "Je ne puis rien faire de moi-même;" et touchant la puissance de Dieu: "Toutes choses sont possibles à Dieu." "Que ta volonté soit faite et non la mienne,"—tel était son désir sincère. Le grand bien que des milliers ont obtenu grâce à la compréhension des paroles et des œuvres du bien-aimé Conducteur prouvent ce qui peut être accompli par qui se confie en l'Entendement divin.

Nous pouvons aujourd'hui nous détourner humblement de la croyance à une volonté propre et indépendante du Dieu, et reconnaître Dieu comme Entendement unique et la seule puissance. Nous pouvons désirer nous aussi que Sa volonté soit faite, et placer de la sorte sous Son infaillible direction tout ce qui nous concerne.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Stars and Flowers

No song is yours, firefly,
Although you seem
To weave a muted lullaby
Within a dream.

In the midsummer night
Your torch unbars
The solitude, in wayward flight,
Like drifted stars.

Your vivid path is traced
In petals, where
Your glowing trail is interlaced,—
A flower in air.

—FRANK FISHER SLOCOMB, in *Westward*.

Unerring Direction

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY are accustomed in time of difficulty to turn to others for guidance, although frequently the advice they receive may not help them to do that which would bring about harmony. Certainly everyone would be glad to find an adviser who could always correctly direct him, and would like to start out each day with the assurance that, in case of need, such an adviser would be immediately available.

The Bible tells us that "the steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord." It also tells us that God is everywhere present, and that His understanding is infinite. Since His understanding is infinite, God is all-knowing, and He can therefore wisely direct us; and since in God we "live, and move, and have our being" He is certainly always available.

In order to avail oneself of God's unerring direction one must accept the fact that God can and will guide, and one must earnestly endeavor to be "a good man." So long as the prodigal son of the Master's parable was in the "far country" he could not realize his father's help; but upon his repenting and returning to his father's house he experienced his beneficence. The consciousness in which there is no faith in God's unerring direction, and in which the unlikeness of "a good man" abides, is the "far country." As long as we allow ourselves to stay in this false consciousness, we are in belief separated from that which will unerringly direct our thoughts and our affairs. But like the prodigal son we too can come back to the Father's house, that consciousness wherein abide humility, purity, unselfishness, and trust in God's guidance.

The first step toward the Father's house is an earnest desire to be better and holier. Such a desire has often led individuals to Christian Science, and through its study they have learned how to express that which is good and true. They have learned how to abide in the consciousness which ever trustingly looks to God for guidance, and which is therefore unerringly directed.

Christian Science points out the necessity of rising above false traits, such as pride, selfishness, hatred, and self-will; for it makes it clear that by indulging these qualities we dwell in the "far country," that condition of thought which believes in the reality of matter. This belief in the reality of matter results in doubt of the reality and availability of God, Spirit, and, becoming fearful, one may turn here and there in vain for guidance.

We learn in Christian Science that it is the mistaken acceptance of the false material sense of man as our real selfhood which causes us to entertain evil desires, and to be proud, self-willed, and so forth. Christian Science enables us to see the falsity of the material man, who believes that he has a mind and will of his own apart from God, and to see, in place of this false concept, the real man in God's image and likeness. It enables us to understand that the real man, the true selfhood of all, is spiritual and perfect. In proportion as we steadfastly reject the untrue claim that material man is our true selfhood, and earnestly maintain that the real man is spiritual and perfect, we find ourselves expressing enduring, spiritual qualities. Thus we come under His guidance.

Truly great men have been accustomed to turn to God for guidance. Both Washington and Lincoln were in the habit of turning in prayer to the Father for direction. Their greatest accomplishments may be said to have been the result of their turning to God for guidance and following His unerring direction.

Speaking of true prayer and the unerring direction it brings, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 39 of "No and Yes": "Prophet and apostle have glorified God in secret prayer, and He has rewarded them openly. Prayer can neither change God, nor bring His designs into mortal modes; but it can and does change our modes and our false sense of Life, Love, and Truth, uplifting us to Him. Such prayer humiliates, purifies, and quickens activity, in the direction that is unerring."

The Master ever turned to divine Mind for guidance, and trusted unreservedly in God. He humbly said, "I can of mine own self do nothing;" and of God's power he said, "With God all things are possible." His earnest desire was, "Not my will, but thine, be done." The great good which has come to thousands through the understanding of the beloved Way-shower's words and works is proof of what can be accomplished by one who trusts in divine Mind.

We today can turn humbly from belief in a will and mind of our own, separated from God, and acknowledge Him as the only Mind and power. We too can desire that His will be done, and thus bring all our affairs under His unerring direction.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

A Hermit Thrush Sings

Through the tall hemlock trees that the wild wind shakes,
A message flows and a bird awakes—
The Hermit Thrush—hastily dusting his wings,
He guesses that day is near, and sings!
And the theme of his music holds memories,
And wishes and hopes and more than these,
For his song is of confidence carried on
Firmly, trustingly to wait the dawn!
What matter that hues of pearl-gray blue,
Are all a bird sees through the wood's heavy dew?
Oh, he knows that the dew is only a veil
Hiding a sunrise that will not fail,
And he knows the Creator of all good things
Blesses the earth—so he sings and sings!

PETER A. LEA.

Letting Some of the Prettiness Out

When Marjorie opens her windows in the morning, the whole house is astir. She swings back the little curtains, so fresh and country clean; she fixes the casement at the widest possible notch, and, with sleeves rolled up to the elbow, leans out over the sill.

If it were possible to dive into the morning,—as a swimmer dives into the delicious depths of a pool,—headlong into that abundance of freshness Marjorie would go. Instead, she finds a certain consolation in the feeling of short curls blowing about her ears, in the sound of curtains flapping in the wind.

Being of an energetic temperament, Marjorie is never in one place for long, with the exception of this early morning time at the window, and it is only the sizzle of milk boiling over on the stove, or the definite smell of toast blackening under the grill, that will drag her back to her duties.

This opening of windows is a solemn rite. Should you ask her what she is doing, hanging in that indolent way over the sill, she will tell you without looking round that she is "letting some of the prettiness in."

* * *

From my own window in the town I can only see other people's windows, rows of them, rising from the street to the height of seven stories. There are no trees to dapple the curtains with their fluttering blue shadows; no flowers to throw their scents up from a garden below; no little gentle sounds of water running over pebbles, no slow-turning cart wheels, no ducks talking to one another. Things are of a different type in the town.

In a window on a level with my own, just across the way, I have seen the lilac color of a dress moving about. There is something happy about lilac; it collects an atmosphere of pleasantness whether indoors or out. Lilac in a sunny orchard is a lovely thing; but lilac in a room is not easily forgotten. This bit of moving color in the window opposite is partially covered by a miniature apron, tucked, frilled, and tied behind, if I am not mistaken, in a neatly arranged bow.

It moves with speed, for the wearer is young. It dives under furniture and stretches up to the tops of picture frames. It stoops over couches where cushions need to be plumped up, and hovers around the china on the mantelshelf—at least, so I am led to believe. And then the window is opened and the wearer of the lilac dress stands framed in the white curtains, as sweet a bit of daintiness as you could wish to see.

In the country Marjorie lets some of the prettiness in; but here, among the streets and chimneys of the town, my little friend of the lilac dress lets some of the prettiness out.

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EDUCATIONAL

Horizons Beyond Factory Walls

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BACK in their home-town factories, some were biscuit bakers, others stocking makers. Some saw thousands of pieces of candy turned out daily, others wielded heavy shears in cutting out coats and trousers. Still others manufactured women's hats. Recruited from these various occupations, about 60 men and women lay aside the tools of their trade for a period of six weeks to attend the Summer School for Workers in Industry at the University of Wisconsin.

Can they tackle economics and English in the same way that university students can? Fancy a theoretical professor standing before these workers of experience and telling them some abstract theory about conditions in factories. "But it's not that way in our factory," would come a protest from a back seat. "No, not in ours, either," would come the echo, and a discussion in which the students teach the professor would probably follow. These workers know factory conditions first hand. To enter the school they must have had at least two years' experience with the actual implements of their trade and must have had eighth grade schooling.

"Workers want to begin with the problems nearest them," said Miss Alice Shoemaker, executive secretary of the school. "If you ask, 'How long were you out of work last year?' or 'Why did your factory shut down?' immediately you get a response and an interest, for you are talking in terms that come very close to the worker's experience, and from this basis a trained instructor can build and develop many rules of economics."

Putting the instruction on more of a project basis of this kind has been decided upon by the faculty for the coming summer. Stereotyped classes on set subjects, at set periods of time, in a cut-and-dried fashion do not go so well with these factory workers, Miss Shoemaker stated.

This project idea has already been tried at this school, but only as a sort of "extra" work in addition to classes. Six girls, for instance, were discovered who had all come from hosiery factories and all wanted to learn more about the hosiery industry. Up to this time each one knew only her own little world of making stockings in her own factory. Her previous experiences were to her the only facts about the industry.

How many such mills there were, or what the production problems of the employer were, or what working conditions obtained in other factories, she did not know. By digging facts out of government bulletins, trade journals and other reliable, not hear-say sources, these six girls spent most of their spare time getting information about the very thing most vital to them. Having both union and non-union workers in the group, their final findings which they put together in a formal report had to be satisfactory to both factions, an accomplishment which might stagger the more scholarly minded.

Project Method to Be Used

This adventure of the hosiery girls, in addition to other projects worked out by garment workers and candy dippers, convinced the faculty that the project system should be brought in from the side line and made the main basis of the curriculum. Miss Shoemaker, however, stressed the point that even when the new system is tried out this summer the faculty will watch that the workers get a well-rounded picture, that they get English, economics, history and physical education interwoven through their other work.

"Set class periods in these subjects even though taught in small groups and very informally have their limitations," said Miss Shoemaker. "A set time limit for a class period, for instance, hampers accomplishment. The white heat of debate may be reached just when the closing bell rings to call the students to another set subject and another class period. If instead of closing the debate, the threads of thought could be continued and unraveled to a satisfactory conclusion, the results would be better."

The ultimate aim is to make better leaders back in the home communities, and to develop abilities in showing how to approach a problem intelligently. When the new summer group arrives they will be given personal interviews and asked what their experience has been, and what they would like to know most. With this as a starting point, the workers will be grouped and launched on their individual projects.

Learn That Employer Has Problems

"This is the first time in my life that I ever heard the employers' point of view," confessed a shop steward in one class. In her union shop back home, she represented the workmen and handled the little daily problems of discipline. As a sort of arbitrator she had to iron out the differences arising between the employer and employees. Here at the workers' school, she had discovered that the employer too had his problems and his point of view. When she returned after her six weeks of study, her union organizer acknowledged that she was a much better arbitrator.

Other tangible results of the workers' school have come to light. A trade unionist on his return was elected to the police and fire commission of his town. One girl reported that she had made six speeches before women's organizations besides being elected to offices in several clubs. A rather retiring farm girl seemed to the faculty to be getting the least help of all. Several months later, however, a letter told how the responsibility of running the farm and taking care of four children had been thrown upon her. Besides all of the work which this involved she had invited three neighboring farm girls to come over each week in the evening to read the books she had learned about at the workers' school.

Mingling With Regular Students

Mingling with the regular university students on the campus, attending social affairs and going on field trips, all extend the horizon beyond the former factory walls, and the workers go back home better equipped as leaders. They find their means of outlet in the local Y. W. C. A., the churches, union organizations, or on the safety councils, Red Cross committees and arbitration groups of their factories.

How can these workers give up their jobs to go to school? That is the most serious phase of the story. How can they find out that there is such a school to go to? is a still more pertinent question. Most of them, hedged in, as they are, in isolated places, working long hours and knowing little of the outside world, have no way of hearing about the school.

For these reasons, committees are organized in communities throughout the middle West as a kinnd of go-between. They find the factory girl or man who they think would profit by the summer school experience, and they raise the $110 for the tuition from some civic organization or from individual contributions. The worker forgoes his wages for the six weeks, except in a few cases where the employer has appreciated the value of the training and has agreed to let the wages continue in the worker's absence.

Besides this workers' school at the University of Wisconsin, there are three others in the United States, at Bryn Mawr, which was the first to be established, at Barnard, which draws from New York City workers, and the Southern Summer School, which travels from place to place in the South.

These four schools, it is understood, work together in their recruiting methods, technique of teaching, and study plans.

Group Learning and Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grant, Mich.

"WE ARE trying to find a way for youth to find youthful living," remarked Chester A. Graham, director of the Ashland Folk College, Grant, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are deep in a most interesting phase of the Ashland folk school experiment. The summer sessions of the school have been widely reported. Adult students and staff members—it is hard to tell one from the other—have come from all parts of the country during the past three summers to attend the discussion groups in this modern American development of the old Danish folk school. The work with the college age group interests Mr. and Mrs. Graham even more at the moment.

"College usually takes them out of ordinary living," Mrs. Graham explains. "Here they are not away from the actual world so long as to be unable to go back into their homes with new interests, new life—enough to leaven the group. In the winter we do not take more than 25. We want to sit around the fire in a family circle. Fifteen pupils paying $125 for a 10 weeks' course meets all expenses, lecturers' fees and salaries. This winter we have made the fee a reduction from actual cost to meet the need in the unemployment situation. Some very interesting young people have been sent here on scholarships by the Y. W. C. A. and other organizations."

Free and Cheerful

An intelligent, black-eyed Syrian girl was dusting the living room when the visitors arrived from an early bus. She greeted us smilingly and readily answered our questions while she went on with her work. She had not liked the school at all the first week, but now she was sad at the thought of leaving. She felt so free and cheerful here that she hardly knew herself. "I was a very strange girl when I came up here," she commented frankly. "I never said anything when people I was with talked about things. Now I find that I have ideas about things, too, and I even talk sometimes. Last night we had a play, 'Pyramus and Thisbe.' I was the Wall. I never thought I could be in a play. I think some of the people at home would like folk dancing, and I'm going to try to get a group together when I get back, and teach them some of the dances I have learned here."

It was the last day of the session. The farewell community party had been held the night before; the class party for invited guests would occur in the evening, and the whole countryside would meet at the school on Sunday to eat a last meal with the winter-term young people.

Family Atmosphere

There was everywhere a "family atmosphere." One gathered from the informal friendliness and easy comradery a definite impression of cooperative living, an impression later confirmed by the director in a talk too informal and too frequently interrupted to be called an interview.

"There are three distinct phases of the activities here," he said. "There is, first of all, our interest in youth and in the type of thing they are doing here this winter. Eventually we shall have two or perhaps three 10 weeks' courses with small groups. We don't intend to let the groups get so large that we have to live by regulations.

"Then there is the summer school for adult education, which meets a definite need for a discussion type of procedure. Dr. Kirkpatrick, the founder of this modern folk school, created something that meets a real need for the summer vacation period for business people, social workers, teachers and others who hold positions of responsibility.

"The third phase concerns the whole community. We have gatherings for a day or a week-end or even longer, group meetings that might be called fellowship conferences; farmers' meetings, gatherings of factory workers, and sometimes factory workers and farmers together. Local and foreign students and other organized groups often arrange weeks in advance for meetings. We are striving, you see, to work out the group attitude in learning and living."

Singing of Folk Songs

There is much singing at the school. The visitors were especially impressed with a beautiful old Danish harvest song, the words of which were written by Kristien Ostergaard and translated by J. C. Aaberg.

Mr. Graham summed up his own attitude toward this interesting educational experiment in the following statement:

"We are trying to find a basis for unity in diversity. In America, there is the beginning of a real culture, a beginning in the direction of a great beauty, a 'symphonic culture' infinitely greater than any Danish or English or Syrian culture. We must begin living where we are, in our own neighborhood."

CLASS IN GIRLS' COMMON SCHOOL, KEIJO, CHOSEN (KOREA)

Girls of Korea Studying Natural Science.

Women and girls of Korea have, according to tradition, lived in seclusion, but recent years have seen vast changes for them. Common or free schools have been established and subjects are taught them which once were never considered within their abilities. It is said that girls have shown great eagerness for these opportunities. The prevalence of long dark braids is one effort toward greater simplicity and democracy in a part of the world in which the style of headdress spoke of age and social status.

Farewell to Departing Students From the "Viking Mound" on the Property of the Old Danish Folk School, Ashland, Mich.

As Debtors to Ancient Greeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

THE recent dedication of the new buildings to be erected for the American College for Girls at Glyfada, on the Saronic Gulf, 18 kilometers to the south of Athens, was attended by Alexander Zaimis, the President of the Greek Republic, and other notables.

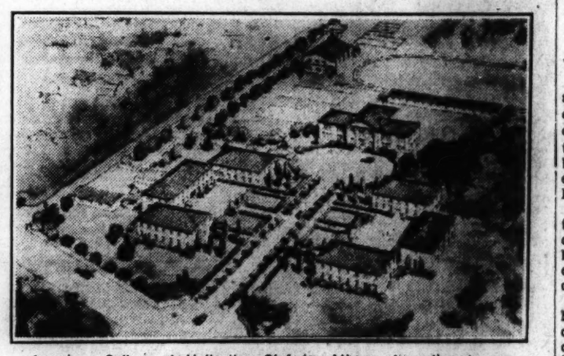
The American College is not a new institution. Some 55 years ago it was established in Smyrna to give education to Armenians and Greeks. In the autumn of 1922 it was removed to Greece. Since that date it has occupied rented buildings at Old Phaleron. These eight years have been years of strenuous labor to perform a two-fold mission, both educational and philanthropic. Many of its former students had lost both wealth and parents and it was left to the college to care for these refugees by giving them shelter and education. Nor was this all. The college had likewise to lend assistance to many other persons who were not students and had no connection with the institution.

The recent history of this useful institution is inseparable from the work of Miss Minnie B. Mills, principal of the college, and of Miss Emily McCallum, assistant-principal. Their sacrifice and unselfishness, and their love for humanity have braced them to overcome difficulties. Appeals to their friends across the ocean brought funds that enabled them to make a beginning, however humble. The seed thus sown has now become a vigorous plant. All that remains is to get the wherewithall to carry it on. To this end Miss Mills, Miss McCallum and their associates are working day and night for this institution which is likely to become an important link between East and West.

In a conversation with the writer Miss Mills outlined what the school had done and would do for Greece. Ancient Greece, she said, by its splendid contribution to science, art and literature, made all the world its debtor. Now the time had arrived for the debtors to think of repaying their debts, which could be done in no better way than by assisting an institution to educate the womanhood of the country who in turn will be leaders in reviving the spiritual life of the nation, and in strengthening international friendship. Many such women had already been trained and sent out to work in Greek society as leaders in various departments.

The new college premises will occupy an area of about 32 acres. The eight buildings which are to be erected will cost some $800,000. As soon as the construction of the first two buildings is finished, the college will be removed from Old Phaleron to Glyfada and installed in its new quarters.

The school has at present the grade of an American junior college. The course of study is modeled on that of high schools and colleges in America. It includes a complete high school course and two college classes. In the high school and college courses the instruction is in English. French, Greek, and Armenian literature, in their respective languages, are well taught, and the students who graduate from the college are well educated in their own language as well as in English. There are 60 boarders and 110 day scholars, of whom 107 are Greeks, 55 Armenians, and 8 other nationalities.



American College at Hellenikо, Glyfada, Athens, According to an Architect's Drawing

Traveling Wisely With Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The wise mother who is going on a trip with children sees to it that details of preparation are taken care of well in advance of the day set for the journey. This keeps her from being irritable and likewise keeps the children from "catching" it from her.

She does not "fuss" the children too much on the train by constantly calling attention to too many things but rather lets the children settle down and enjoy themselves in their own way.

She provides a picture book which has the advantage of novelty, a pack of picture post cards which the children have not seen for awhile, or the like.

She teaches her children that one does not buy and eat food every time it is offered en route. If a little between-meal nourishment is needed she provides a few graham crackers, a tasty sandwich or some fresh fruit. This between-meals eating is made a completed performance rather than a continual munching.

In Theodore Roosevelt's diary, kept when a boy, we find this entry relative to a trip: "Mamma was so kind, telling me stories," and "I had a sociable time with Papa and Mamma." What wise traveling parents that entry depicts!

P. S. 47

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A VISITOR at Public School 47, Manhattan, watching the alert faces and intelligent answers of the pupils in an 8B class where the teacher is presenting a complicated problem in square root would not, for some time probably, realize that these pupils are experts at reading lips. This institution, while known simply as P. S. 47, is a school for the deaf.

The fact that no such designation appears over the door is due largely to the efforts of Miss Carrie Wallace Kearns, the principal, who believes that the discouraging effect of such a label might well be obviated at the outset. Miss Kearns has worked with pupils having defective hearing for the last 20 years. She had made herself thoroughly familiar with the problems of this sensitive group long before the special building was erected for them.

This building has a number of helpful features as a result. The windows are extraordinarily large, affording a maximum of light, so that the pupils will not be handicapped by unnecessary shadows in reading the teacher's lips. The classrooms are small, providing for not more than 12 in a class. The chairs are arranged in a half circle as close to the teacher as possible. In a few instances this proximity aids in the [illegible] but as a basis of teaching is completely lacking in other cases, this closeness to the teacher serves merely to facilitate the lip reading.

Effort to Be Fair

The eligibility of a pupil rests upon whether or not his apparent condition places him at an unfair advantage with pupils enrolled in the ordinary public schools. Sometimes such pupils have been known to be misjudged when grouped with normal students. They have been thought inattentive by their teachers and marked accordingly.

Such unfairnesses, Miss Kearns explains, are carefully guarded against at P. S. 47. In fact, the human side of education is strongly stressed at this school.

"I was once misunderstood in this respect," Miss Kearns explained with a smile during a recent interview. "A newspaper reporter was present when I asked a child, passing through the corridor, some sort of an informal question. The child replied, 'Sure.' I laughed and told the newspaper reporter I didn't object to being answered that way in this instance. She misunderstood my meaning and wrote an article to the effect that I approved of slang. That was not a true statement of my feeling in the matter. What I did approve of was the freedom which the child expressed in answering that way. The difficulty with most of the pupils at this school is that they are almost painfully aware of the proprieties at all times, and so in fear of making mistakes that they don't behave naturally.

"We do everything we can to make each pupil feel that his problem will be sympathetically treated here. Yet we do not encourage an attitude of self-pity, as that would make them less fitted for the work they take up after leaving school, we believe. But the atmosphere of helpfulness in our school is of great assistance to pupils. They learn to consider the difficulties confronting other pupils. It is not uncommon for boys and girls to tell me that they have noticed that some pupil needs particular help and to suggest certain educational remedies.

"Even after pupils are graduated they show evidences of loyalty which make us very proud of the school. They send gifts to pupils in need of financial aid and return in groups of sometimes as many as 60 to attend the graduating exercises held here.

Positions for Graduates

"One of the most important tasks we set ourselves is that of obtaining positions for all pupils who wish to work after leaving the school. At present this is a difficult thing to accomplish but we have been fortunate and some of the graduates of P. S. 47 are holding splendid positions. They are trained for practical careers. Our manual training department, the printing shop with its two presses, the sewing room, the furnished apartment where instruction in cooking and housekeeping is afforded, the handicraft class and the instruction in hand lettering all serve to give pupils the type of background which will fit them for making their own living later on at whatever work they are suited to."

The teachers in this school have had one year of special training, in accordance with arrangements made by the board of education. Two of them are trained each year after having been selected by Miss Kearns. The teachers are taught special subjects, including the study of lip reading and the fundamentals of language. They receive this instruction at P. S. 47, during which time they are placed on salary and afterward, if examinations prove them satisfactory, they are eligible for placement on the teaching staff of this school.

M. K.

The New Salesmanship

By GEORGE H. READ

Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago

16—Selling to the Foreign Born

WHY are some salesmen highly successful in selling to so-called foreigners, while other salesmen, with otherwise good sales records, seem to make no headway at all in their efforts to sell the foreign born?

A few hours spent in a Greek fruit store, a Hebrew delicatessen or an Italian vegetable market should furnish some helpful answers to that question. In many instances you would find not only a different atmosphere rom that of an American store, but an entirely different situation and set of business problems.

Even some of the American customers seem to think they should deal with foreign born merchants in more or less unscrupulous ways. And unfamiliarity with the English language and American customs sometimes causes the foreign born merchant to misconstrue the words or actions of some perfectly well intentioned customers.

This type of merchant is apt to become suspicious of his callers and feel that he must be constantly on guard against some effort to take advantage of him. Is it any wonder that when he finds himself in the position of a buyer, interviewing someone who is trying to sell him merchandise, or store fixtures, or real estate, or securities, or what not, he frequently thinks he must employ tactics similar to those used by others who buy from him.

The salesmen for a well-known company that sells soda fountains and restaurant equipment recently were sent a bulletin of good advice on "Selling the Foreigner." Among the helpful thoughts included in it were these:

"Let us begin to solve this problem by putting ourselves on a general friendly basis with these foreign prospects. Let us be careful not to appear superior to them. They are 'high-hatted' every day. By meeting them on an equality you will gain their everlasting confidence and esteem, and pave the way to a lot of sales.

"But this is not all. The majority of foreign prospects are inclined to follow a leader among their own people. Make a special effort to sell one of their leaders, then use his name judiciously. It is remarkable how the word is passed among them. Treat them with proper respect, and they will pass the right kind of word."

Following the mailing of the above mentioned bulletin, one of the salesmen who received it reported having made two sales that totaled over $4000, which he attributed entirely to the advice in that bulletin.

The monetary benefits, gratifying as they may be, which come from right selling methods in dealing with the foreign born, are only part of the reward which the salesman reaps. To the one who looks upon selling from the higher standpoint of service, it will be evident that his every contact with those of other nationalities presents an opportunity to promote better understanding between races and people who are greatly in need of more brotherly love.

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles, is that form of selling which recognizes that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—FROM BLACKSMITH TO "STAR" SALESMAN

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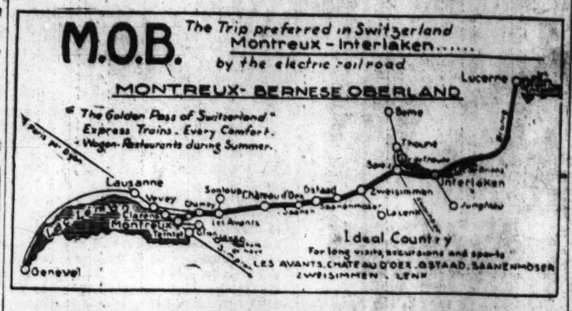

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Dubrovnik

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For information regarding touring in Jugoslavia apply to The Putnik Tourist Bureau, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, or The Jugoslavian Trade and Tourist Information Bureau, 48 West 52nd Street, New York City, U. S. A., or to the Information Bureaux of The Christian Science Monitor offices at 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris, and 59a, Unter den Linden, Berlin.

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Jugoslavia

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Belgrade is the most picturesque city in the Balkans; it is situated at the confluence of the two great rivers Sava and Danube; it is the chief centre of the economic life of Jugoslavia and the Balkans; it is the gate between the East and the West.

It is connected by first class railways with the whole of Europe and has important river communication along the Danube; beautiful motoring roads link it with all the important centres of Europe.

For tourists and motorists the surroundings of Belgrade offer new and exquisite beauties. Of special interest to tourists are Mount Avala, various ancient ruins, Topchider and Koshutnak with their wonderful parks and the romantic and mysterious Old Fortress of Belgrade against whose walls and battlements, which are over 2,000 years old, the arrows and spears of Celts, Huns and Islamic and Asiatic invaders of bygone ages have broken. The Old Castle of Belgrade is a unique historical monument. At its foot, at the confluence of the rivers Sava and Danube, there are today beautiful sandy bathing beaches. And the evenings on the Kalimegdan plateau remind one of the moments on the Righi in Switzerland.

Belgrade possesses rich and interesting historical ethnographic and other museums, a National Theatre, modern hotels and busy traffic.

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BALKAN WOMEN JOIN IN URGING POLITICAL UNION

Delegates From Bulgaria Cordially Received in Jugoslav Capital

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — Women of the Balkan nations assembled here recently definitely set their faces toward disarmament, peace and the establishment of a Balkan Union.

The occasion was a conference of women from Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Turkey and Greece held supplementary to the conference of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance which was meeting here.

A formal resolution was adopted declaring that the organized women of the Balkan states consider a Balkan Union one of the first conditions of general progress and stating that the women desire to work toward that end and wish to have representatives in the committees and at all the meetings of the Balkan Conference.

Great significance was attached here to the fact that it was the first time since the World War that women from the different Balkan states have met together in an atmosphere of friendly coöperation. It was considered an indication that war-time animosities have at last subsided in face of the rising tide of international amity.

In this respect the presence of women from Bulgaria, the principal "former enemy" state, was particularly notable, and the cordial reception accorded them by the Serbian women particularly gratifying to those working for a Union of all Balkan nations.

The Bulgarian point of view was expressed by Mrs. Dimitrana Ivanova who declared that although left practically defenseless by the terms of the peace treaty Bulgaria was not asking for more soldiers. "We are not begging that the treaty be changed so as to let us arm," she said. "What we demand is that all the other states shall disarm. We are menaced by our neighbors and the remedy is general disarmament."

"It is courts and not cannon that must resolve international differences," Mrs. Ivanova continued. "We want war to be effectively outlawed. But to bring this about we must have liberty and equal rights. When liberty, justice and democratic control come, then wars will go. The ideals which inspire the Bulgarian women are freedom, rights for all and effective democracy."

This very frank speech, plainly referring to the treatment of Bulgarian minorities in Serbia, was well received. The Serbian women made the Bulgarian delegates feel that in spite of grave differences coöperation was not impossible. The Bulgarians were pleased with this first contact.

The conference was inspired by the leaders of the movement for a Balkan Federation which was launched at Athens last fall. This Balkan peace organization works through a number of permanent committees dealing with such special problems as economic improvement, intellectual coöperation, better communications, municipal advance and agricultural progress.

Women Open Guest Center in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—For the benefit of guests from overseas the British section of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women has opened an hospitality center at 63 Welbeck Street.

Any woman engaged in a profession or business is welcomed at the new center and can come there for information or advice. Arrangements are made for investigating conditions in any line of activity in which the applicant may be interested, or for establishing connections with British women engaged in the same activity.

"The whole thing has come into being simply because the demand is so insistent," said Miss Helen Fraser, director, in talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Nowadays the working woman—and nearly every woman is working—is too busy to spend time in unnecessary investigations.

"She wants to meet the right people, to see the right things, to grasp the necessary fundamentals in just the very shortest time possible in order that she may not experience that unsatisfactory sensation of having wasted time and opportunity in fruitless efforts on her own account."

RAIL AND BUS MERGER PLANNED IN PRAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Negotiations in progress here are expected to lead shortly to a working agreement between the railroads and autobus lines, eliminating competition and coördinating the two types of transportation service. An increase annual deficit in the state-owned railways due to bus competition provided the impetus for the negotiations, which are now understood to be nearly completed.

Abandonment of many local railway services in favor of bus service is expected to result. Also, the possibility of house-to-house delivery of goods, through the combined action of the railways and the different carrier firms as developed in Germany, is being considered, it is understood.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HENDLIN WINS FROM MARTINI

Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Gets Good Start at Crescent A. C.

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Hinkey H. Hendlin, University of North Carolina player, has been given the "unknown" rôle in the third annual eastern intercollegiate tennis tournament, now in progress at the Crescent A. C.

No player in the tournament was watched so closely as the tall southerner in the opening rounds of competition yesterday, and he gave eastern contenders something to think about in the impressive manner in which he eliminated Richard E. Martini of Trinity College, 6—1, 6—3. The North Carolina star, a southpaw, has terrific speed in his drives and may cause considerable trouble before the championship is over.

Only one seeded player fell by the wayside yesterday, Henry M. Kennedy of Princeton bowing to the well-rounded attack of the Rutgers player, William Upton, in three sets.

In addition to Hendlin, the No. 2 player, other seeded stars who advanced were David N. Jones and Raymond Stone of Columbia, Donald M. Frame of Harvard, Caspar H. Nannes of Rutgers and Stanley Harte of New York University. The summary:

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—First Round

Sheldon Morgenstein, College of the City of New York, defeated Elias Schoen, Cornell University, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Leonard Hartman, Columbia University, defeated Sidney Burger, New York University, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Harrison W. Cole, Harvard University, defeated Thomas Cahalan, Fordham University, 6—3, 6—1.

Herman Tarnower, Syracuse University, defeated Frank H. Murch, Lafayette College, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7.

J. George Schaffer, University of Alabama, defeated Lytel Chambers, Centre College, 6—2, 6—3.

Sydney R. Snitkin, Lehigh University, defeated G. B. Sanders, Cornell University, 6—1, 6—3.

Hinkey H. Hendlin, University of North Carolina, defeated Richard E. Martini, Trinity College, 6—1, 6—3.

Gibson McCabe, Princeton University, defeated Norris T. Whitbeck, Lafayette College, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1.

Alvin E. Pritchard, Rutgers University, defeated Carlysle Norwood, Duke University, 7—5, 7—5.

Walter Swaybill, New York University, defeated Denman Fowler, Dartmouth College, 6—3, 6—0.

Frederick R. Warnock, Wesleyan University, defeated Nathan Schiff, St. John's College, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Carl H. Schweilhardt, Columbia University, defeated Mario Del Guercio, Fordham, by default.

Julius Tavalin, St. John's College, defeated Fred John Colvin, Lafayette College, 6—2, 6—2.

Raymond Stone, Columbia University, won from Philip Liskin, University of North Carolina, by default.

Clarence Schatz, Fordham University, defeated Daniel Grimm, Villanova College, 8—6, 6—4.

John Albert Myers, Duke University, defeated Clayton J. Barker, Centre College, 6—0, 6—1.

Caspar H. Nannes, Rutgers University, defeated Nathan Schiff, St. John's College, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

William Upton, Rutgers University, defeated Henry M. Kennedy, Princeton University, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

John N. Burt, Rutgers University, defeated Wesley Carter, Centre College, 6—0, 6—1.

Donald M. Frame, Harvard University, defeated Edward Silliere, Fordham University, 6—0, 6—1.

John M. Richardson, Dartmouth College, defeated Joseph de Fina, St. John's College, 6—3, 6—2.

Harold W. Smith, Dartmouth College, defeated Milton Lambert, St. John's College, 6—1, 6—3.

Robert B. Engelman, Lehigh University, defeated Stanley L. Dritz, Syracuse University, 6—1, 7—9, 6—4.

Second Round

Stanley Harte, New York University, defeated L. H. Vaughn Jr., Cornell University, by default.

Edward Williams, Rollins College, defeated Arthur Arnold, Trinity College, 6—2, 6—0.

Malcolm DeGraff Talbot, Wesleyan University, defeated Wesley Oler, Dickinson College, 6—0, 6—1.

David N. Jones, Columbia University, defeated Sidney Seligson, New York University, 6—1, 6—1.

Third Round

Stanley Harte, New York University, defeated Edward Williams, Rollins College, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

Richardson and Smith, Dartmouth, defeated Dritz and Tarnower, Syracuse, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

Meyers and Norwood, Duke, defeated Little and Schaffer, Alabama, 6—2, 6—4.

Warnock and Talbot, Wesleyan, defeated Murphi and Arnold, Trinity, 6—1, 6—3.

Harte and Swaybill, New York University, defeated Barker and Chambers, Centre, 6—3, 6—1.

Nannes and Upton, Rutgers, defeated Murch and Whitbeck, Lafayette, 6—1, 6—3.

Defina and Tavalin, St. John's, defeated Snitkin and Engelman, Lehigh, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round

Jones and Stone, Columbia, defeated Seligson and Berger, N. Y. U., 7—5, 6—3.

Lindenbaum and Lawner, St. John's, won from Vaughn and Oppenheimer, Cornell, by default.

Kennedy and McCabe, Princeton, defeated Scholze and Silliere, Fordham, 6—2, 6—0.

Frame and Cole, Harvard, defeated Hartman and Schweikhardt, Columbia, 6—8, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round

Jones and Stone defeated Lindenbaum and Lawner, 6—1, 6—2.

BRITISH DEFENDER WINS FIRST RACE

GLASGOW, Scot., June 16 (AP)—Saskia, British defender of the Seawanhaka Cup, won from the United States last year, won the first race of a series from the American challenger, Priscilla III, on the Clyde yesterday. The times were 4h. 3m. 5s. and 4h. 6m. 45s.

Trailing the American boat by a few seconds on the first circuit of the windward-leeward course, Saskia's crew outmaneuvered the Americans on the run into the wind, split tacks with the challenger and found a favoring breeze to take a lead it never lost.

Priscilla III was to windward, steadily outfooting Saskia so the British skipper went about and stood toward Cumbraes as the American boat continued on her course toward the Bute Land. A fresh breeze came on to catch Saskia's sails long before it did those of the American boat and they rounded the windward mark with Saskia well in front.

Johnston de Forest's little eight-meter made up some distance on the run home, where she had gained her advantage on the first time around, but could not catch the British boat.

MRS. HILL WINS MEDAL ROUND

ST. LOUIS, June 16 (AP)—Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City was the medalist here yesterday in the fifth annual women's trans-Mississippi golf tournament with a sub-par 76 in the qualifying test. She was one under par and one over the course record set by Miss Glenna Collett in 1925. Mrs. Perry Fisk of De Kalb, Ill., former women's Western champion, was second with 81. The medalist held the trans-Mississippi title twice. She did not defend it last year.

New Complexion to Harvard-Yale Regatta This Season

Conditions Changed From Past Few Years, With Crimson Favored by Many Critics to Defeat Eli in Approaching Annual Crew Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 16—This year's Harvard-Yale varsity crew race, which will be rowed on the Thames River Friday, has an entirely new complexion from any of recent years, with the Crimson favored to triumph over the Blue. The same opinions which place Harvard as the favorite, however, are wavering in actually naming the winner before the race itself.

Harvard's rating is formed from paper calculations without the usual comparisons. The Crimson was undefeated in early season short-distance racing; but the victories were gained against inferior crews—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton, Pennsylvania and the United States Naval Academy. Yale did not win an early-season race; but, in losing, bowed only to two of the best crews of the East—Columbia and Cornell—defeating Princeton and Pennsylvania.

Just before embarking for Gales Ferry, Coach E. O. Leader changed his varsity and junior varsity crews somewhat, after certain members had broken training rules. This has not appeared to have handicapped the Eli as much as would be expected, and, since working at Gales Ferry, the Yale coach has put together a varsity crew that is just good enough to keep Harvard adherents from getting overconfident. The eight looks good, but not as good as some of the best Leader crews.

Best Whiteside Crew

Harvard has the best crew it has had under Coach Charles J. Whiteside, who is spending his second year forming an eight to race Yale. It is not one of pronounced smoothness, but all who have viewed it remark about the power, balance and absence of checking.

Seldom have two Harvard and Yale varsity eights raced each other here with so little experience. And, since experience counts heavily, much of the scrambled prerace opinions are seeking to solve this problem. Only three men in the Harvard varsity and one in Yale's boat have handled cars in a previous varsity four-mile race—Capt. J. W. Halowell '31, J. M. Erickson '32, and A. N. Webster '31 in the Harvard shell and R. L. Anthony Jr. '31 in the Eli boat.

Harvard has the stern four and coxswain of last year's victorious freshman eight, sitting intact in this year's varsity with the bow man of that yearling crew in the same position on the varsity. Captain Hallowell and Erickson are rowing their same positions, No. 2 and No. 3, respectively, and Webster is now at No. 4 instead of No. 6, which he rowed last year. Anthony, Yale's only veteran, is rowing No. 7 this year, instead of bow. W. F. Gillespie Jr. '31, coxswain, shares the distinction of being in last year's Eli varsity eight, but he does not handle an oar.

Captain Rogers Out

Other than Anthony and W. F. Gillespie the eight is made up of four members of last year's junior varsity, R. L. Goodale '32, stroke; S. J. Foster '31, bow; D. B. Manuel '32, No. 6; James Knott '32, No. 5; E. J. Esselstyn Jr. '32, at No. 2, and S. B. Childs Jr. '31, at No. 3, are facing a Harvard varsity crew for the first time. Capt. J. G. Rogers Jr. '31 of Yale's varsity is now rowing in the junior varsity, being unable to fit into the present varsity combinations. Not since 1914, when Capt. T. B. Denegre of Yale lost his place in the varsity, has this occurred.

The training on the Thames has done little to uncover any indication of the way the race will go, unless to make the issue a little more even. Time trials, never taken too seriously, have not helped to clear the situation.

The junior varsity race is also a favored Harvard event with Yale making a shift as late as a week ago. Yale's Jayvees had difficulty besting the combination crew, but the Crimson junior varsity rowed only even with their combination eight so there is not much to judge from. Even to the freshman crews the uncertainty continues, for although Harvard has a good looking crew it has little noticeable power, while observers like the chances of the Eli yearlings a little better.

The combination crews open the regatta with a two-mile row Thursday morning to be followed later by the customary and ludicrous waiters' race with a "gentleman's" eight race a possible feature sometime during the day. The "gentlemen's"eight is made up of graduates and the race is dependent upon the number of graduates available.

The freshman and junior varsity events, both upstream, take place Friday morning and the varsity encounter, also upstream, will take place in the early evening of the same day.

BRAVES TAKE SECOND STRAIGHT FROM CUBS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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St. Louis	33	16	.673
New York	30	19	.612
Chicago	29	21	.580
Boston	27	25	.529
Brooklyn	21	25	.457
Pittsburgh	21	29	.420
Philadelphia	20	30	.400
Cincinnati	13	35	.340

RESULT JUNE 15

Boston 9, Chicago 3.

The Boston Braves took a tighter grip on fourth place in the National League standing on Monday by defeating the Chicago Cubs for the second time in two days, by the score of 9 to 3. The Cubs hold their position in third, but the Braves are only 2½ games behind. The Brooklyn-Pittsburgh game was postponed because of rain, while the other clubs were not scheduled to play.

It is generally said that left-handers are not effective against the Cubs because of the lineup of heavy right-handed batters. Bill Sherdel proved that this is not always so, however, as he limited the Chicago club to eight hits, which he kept well scattered. The Braves drove Bob Smith out of the box in the fifth inning and continued their attack on Blake and Teachout. Wally Berger was Boston's batting star with a double and homer, scoring three runs. Johnny Neun, first baseman, helped Sherdel with a triple and single. Kiki Cuyler made three hits for the Cubs, including two doubles and a home run. The score:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	1	9	9	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Sherdel and Spohrer, Cronin; Smith, Blake, Teachout and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Pfirman, Clarke and Rigler. Time—1h. 4m.

PICK-UPS

JUST when it looked as if there wouldn't be any trading before midnight on June 15, the Cardinals and Reds exchanged outfielders. Douthit has done all of his major league playing with the Cards and was generally considered a fixture with that club in center field. He is one of the best defensive outfielders in the game and also a good hitter. He started this season in a slump and for a while was kept on the bench. Recently he was put back into the outfield and hit the ball hard, while performing brilliantly in the field. Roettger played his first major league baseball with the Cardinals, only to be traded to the Giants in 1930. The New York club let him go to the Reds at the close of the 1930 season. Since joining Cincinnati he has been one of the leading batters in the National League. Gabby Street, manager of the Cardinals, plans to keep him in reserve.

Several young pitchers have made good showings in the majors recently. One of the best exhibitions was given by Bob Kline, young Boston Red Sox right-hander, who defeated the Chicago White Sox in 11 innings on Monday. Kline is not yet 21 and is one of the biggest pitchers in the game. He has good control and an effective fast ball, together with a good assortment of curves. With more experience he should be very valuable to the Red Sox.

Rogers Hornsby, manager of the Chicago Cubs, benched himself Monday. Since the club arrived in Chicago to enjoy a home stay, Hornsby's batting has dropped from .370 to .298. In his absence Blair will play second base.

The Boston Braves have released Buster Chatham, infielder, to the Jersey City club of the International League on option. Chatham came to the Braves from Portland of the Pacific Coast League last season.

MRS. LAKE MEDALIST

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., June 16 (AP)—Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, who won the southern women's golf championship on Sunday, captured the medal in the Long Island women's tournament at the North Hempstead Country Club yesterday. Mrs. Lake shot an 80 to lead Helen L. Hicks of Inwood, N. Y., by four strokes.

Cornell Subs Win 'Pickle-Boat' Race

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16 (AP)—Cornell's "pickle-boat," made up of substitutes from the varsity, junior varsity and freshmen crews, and stroked by H. B. "Hod" Shoemaker, '31, last year's varsity captain, won the mile and a half combination race yesterday that annually opens the Poughkeepsie regatta, the big events of which are scheduled for today.

The Ithacans led Washington to the finish line by half a length with Syracuse the same distance back in third place and a mixture of Navy and Tech substitutes, fourth, half a length behind Syracuse. Columbia was fifth and Pennsylvania last. The Cornell harbingers of success for the more important races today rowed the mile and a half in 7m. 42⅕s.

Syracuse led for the first half mile, closely pressed by the Navy-Tech combination and Washington, but Cornell pulled up gradually and had the situation well in hand at the finish. The time was surprising considering the makeup of the crews, the rough water and a steady breeze blowing against the oarsmen. The race was rowed from the normal mile and half mark for the varsity to the railroad bridge, the three-mile mark.

Although this "day before" event was inaugurated a few years ago in a spirit of clean, wholesome fun by the substitutes who otherwise would never get out on the Hudson, this race was rather a serious affair and attracted a large following of launches overrun with cheering sections.

The start was beautifully ragged with the crews rowing off in all directions. Syracuse, in the fourth lane out from the west shore, got to leaning inward half-way down and all but forced Cornell and Washington ashore. Pennsylvania, with a couple of waiters in the shell, had the lane closest to shore and probably would have wound up on dry land if it had been able to keep up.

Washington turned out a natty-looking eight. The husky oarsmen each had a letter painted on their bare backs and from the bow to the stern the letters spelled out "Picklers." The coxswain topped off the arrangement with a skull and crossbones painted on his chest and all had their heads swathed in red bandanas.

The boatloads are named for the prize that goes to the winner, a large jar of pickles.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	30	23	.566
Louisville	30	24	.556
Milwaukee	28	25	.528
Columbus	25	25	.500
Minneapolis	27	27	.500
Toledo	24	29	.473
Kansas City	23	29	.442
Indianapolis	23	29	.431

RESULTS JUNE 15

Minneapolis 3, Louisville 0.
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 5.
St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 4.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS MACK

HANOVER, N. H., June 16 (AP)—Wilber H. Mack of Westfield, Mass., star leftfielder of the Dartmouth College baseball team, was elected captain of next year's team yesterday. Mack finished the season with an excellent fielding record and also acquired a reputation as a hitter. He is in his junior year and this was his first year as a regular on the baseball team.

LOU JORDA, UMPIRE, RELEASED

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The National League cut its umpire roster to an even dozen yesterday by releasing Lou Jorda. John A. Heydler, president of the league, said 13 umpires was too many and that this fact alone dictated Jorda's release. Jorda had been with the league for several years.

HARVARD WINS FROM PRINCETON

West Point Also Advances in Intercollege Polo Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WOODMERE, N. Y., June 16—The part that handicaps play in the newly reorganized intercollegiate polo matches was well illustrated in the match between Harvard and Princeton, the second of the first-round matches, played yesterday on the new field of the Rockaway Hunting Club, when the Cambridge four won by a score of 9 to 8, with the aid of a two-goal handicap. Harvard ran up a big lead at the start, leading at 7 to 0 in the second chukker, only to be tied in total goals when the final period started. But the effort told on the play of the Princeton players and their ponies, and a final goal, with a lot of good defense, saved the day.

The United States Military Academy team, on the other hand, did not require the aid of the impost placed on the team representing the University of Oklahoma. The Cadets worked along on even terms with the southerners from the start, and when the latter found it impossible to gain, the former gradually increased their lead until the final margin was three goals in addition to the handicap, the final score being 12 to 6. This places the Cadets in the final round, with the other semifinal scheduled for Thursday between Harvard and Pennsylvania Military Academy, winners over Yale on Saturday. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE POLO MATCHES
First Round

HARVARD	PRINCETON
No. 1—C. C. Rumsey	E. J. Freeman
2—F. S. Nicholas	R. C. Firestone
3—Elbridge T. Gerry 2d	L. K. Firestone
Back—Crispin Cooke	A. D. McDonald

Score—Harvard 9, Princeton 8. Goals—Gerry 3, Rumsey 2, Nicholas 3, handicap 2 for Harvard; L. Firestone 3, Freeman 2, R. Firestone 2, MacDonald for Princeton. Referee—Capt. John A. Smith Jr. and Lieut. M. McDonald Jones. Time—Six 7½-minute chukkers.

Semifinal Round

U. S. M. A.	OKLAHOMA
No. 1—G. R. Grunert	C. J. Watts
No. 2—L. H. Rodgers	J. B. McKinley
No. 3—R. Beebe Jr.	L. Chastain
Back—B. Von Scott	S. M. Barnhill

Score—United States Military Academy 15, Oklahoma 6. Goals—Rodgers 4, handicap 2, Beebe 2, Scott 2, Grunert for U. S. M. A.; Chastain 3, Barnhill 2, Watts, McKinley for Oklahoma. Referee—Elbridge T. Gerry Jr. and Lieut. M. McDonald Jones. Time—Six 7½-minute chukkers.

WESTERN TENNIS TOURNEY STARTS

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—[illegible] seeded players in the [illegible] championship tournament of the Western Tennis Association [illegible] today, the second of the meeting at the Chicago Forest Tennis Club. Those favored contestants all drew byes in the first round, but some of them [illegible] second-round [illegible].

One of these was Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup star. [illegible] out and that was about all [illegible] expense of James Knott, Chicago. The score was 6—1, 6—[illegible]. Rainville mixed up his placements in a manner that kept [illegible] baffled.

H. M. Crosson, [illegible] singles title, [illegible] match [illegible] against [illegible]. The O'Connell boy won [illegible] second set, 6—2, 6—[illegible]. George [illegible] of Chicago, [illegible] and [illegible] defeating Ralph W. Chessler of Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.

Play in the [illegible] with Miss Catherine Neal [illegible] apolis defending [illegible].

MISSES WHITEHILL, TWINS, ENROLLED

[illegible] Whitehill, twin [illegible] Forest Park, Oak Park, [illegible].

[illegible] Sikes, Chicago, defeated Miss Everett, Des Plaines, 7—5, 6—2.

Wolfram Fullerer, Chicago, defeated E. H. Hallam, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Eugene Quinn, Chicago, defeated Andrew Pepa, Gary, 6—3, 6—2.

J. O. Durant, Chicago, defeated Norman Bickel, Oak Park, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

Leon Piggott, Chicago, defeated R. L. Brown, Chicago, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

A. R. Kaiser, Oak Park, defeated F. D. Lapell, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

J. C. Harris, Chicago, defeated J. A. Allain, Chicago, 6—6, 6—1.

John James, Melrose Park, defeated Mark Catlin Jr., Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

Paul Stagg, Chicago, defeated Paul Martin, Gary, 7—5, 5—7, 9—7.

W. A. Gallond, Chicago, defeated E. J. Fox, Park Ridge, by default.

Dr. Mars Lundgrost, Park Ridge, defeated Erven Smrz, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

Gilbert Sheldon, Chicago, defeated S. E. Gould, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

W. M. Schofield, Chicago, defeated A. R. Baldin, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

R. L. Richter, Chicago, defeated W. A. Barton, Oak Park, 6—4, 6—4.

C. L. Lejeck, Chicago, defeated L. F. Schmidt, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.

Harry Laser, Chicago, defeated Gavin Hamilton, Chicago, 6—1, 6—4.

A. A. Stagg, Jr., Chicago, defeated L. G. Evans, Oak Park, 6—1, 6—1.

W. E. Parkhill, Chicago, defeated E. R. Sulten, Chicago, 6—3, 7—6, 6—4.

Ayres Wolcott, Oak Park, defeated R. E. Wilson, Chicago, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

L. J. Lejeck, Chicago, defeated H. C. Penfield, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

Wade Storen, Chicago, defeated Arthur Frankenstein, Chicago, 6—0, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated J. E. Madden, Oak Park, 6—1, 6—1.

Frank O'Connell, Chicago, defeated R. W. Cnossen, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.

G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated G. A. Stephenson, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

L. H. Vaughan, Chicago, defeated J. A. Perfecto, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

F. R. Linroth, Chicago, defeated G. L. Crowley, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.

E. D. Bralin, Chicago, defeated B. B. Brayton, Detroit, 1—6, 7—5, 6—2.

BROWN ELECTS CAULKINS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16 (AP)—John R. Caulkins '33 of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected captain of the Brown baseball team for next season at an election held yesterday. Caulkins plays first base and has been one of the outstanding players for the last two years. He prepared for Brown at Brooklyn Erasmus High and Pawling Academy. Letters were awarded to 15 players by the athletic council. Those honored were: Capt. Eddie Crane, Jack Caulkins, George Chaiklin, H. L. Harris, A. F. Kroeger, J. G. McGinn, Olavi Silvonen, A. A. Sondheim, C. W. R. S. Moulton, R. R. Gilmartin, W. J. Kiitredge, R. B. Millard, H. W. Rasmussen and Manager Lloyd G. Briggs.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	33	24	.579
Montreal	33	25	.569
Rochester	30	27	.526
Baltimore	31	30	.524
Toronto	28	29	.500
Buffalo	26	33	.441
Jersey City	26	34	.433
Reading	23	34	.404

RESULTS JUNE 15

Newark 6, Rochester 1.
Reading 4, Buffalo 1.

Two Holes-in-One On the First Nine

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 16

W. H. (BILL) LOOMIS, professional at the South Shore Country Club, Buffalo, entered the golfers' hall of fame in earnest here yesterday. Competing in the Western New York Professional Golfers' Association weekly tourney at Hyde Park, Loomis scored two holes-in-one in his first nine holes. The first was secured on a 110-yard hole and the second on a 156-yard one.

British Prospects In Davis Cup Play

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EASTBOURNE, Eng., June 16—British lawn tennis is definitely back on the map. When Frederick J. Perry, Henry W. Austin, George P. Hughes smashed their way to victory over the hard-hitting Japanese in a match concluded here yesterday, the country that gave the world its most popular game reached the final round in the European zone of competition for the Davis Cup, and what is more did so with every prospect of appearing subsequently in the interzone contest for the first time since the great international team tournament was run on present lines.

The British team this year is playing such confident, whirlwind tennis that at last critics can talk seriously of the possibility of the Britishers beating the other European finalists and defeating the United States netmen in the interzone battle for the right to oppose France, holder of the trophy, in the challenge round. And if they get as far as that it would hardly be an upset of current form if they wrested from the French the graceful bowl that has not been in England's possession since 1912.

So far the Britishers have played in four rounds, beating Monaco, Belgium, South Africa and Japan, and in the course of these matches not once has an Englishman come off the court defeated. Britain's "three musketeers," with the reliable Charles H. Kingsley in support as fourth man, and [illegible] as emphasis [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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SHIP FREE ZONE TO AID TRADE AT PORT OF PIRÆUS

Immediate Landing and Selling Will Benefit Greek Commerce

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—A long-standing need is at last going to be met by the establishment of a free zone at the Port of Piræus. The area appropriated for the use of the zone will extend along the new quays from the ship-repairing Vasiliades Wharf to Larissa Station, comprising all the customs warehouses that were recently constructed on the Hietonia Quay.

The profit to be obtained from the functioning of the zone will be great, both to home and foreign commerce. The provisions shipped from America and India for consumption in Greece are now being stored up at various European seaports, whence they are gradually imported into this country, which causes many difficulties and adds to the prices at the expense of the buying public.

Thanks to the free zone, all these commodities will hereafter be directly landed and stored up in Piræus for immediate sale. Moreover, the transit commerce for the Near East in particular will be benefited by the zone as a distribution center.

The service of rowing boats, which congested the limited area of the harbor and caused considerable difficulty in the smooth development of sea traffic, was suppressed May 4. As an immediate consequence, the coasting boats began mooring directly on to the quays in order to land and embark goods and passengers.

This solution of the question adds another tribute to the Venizelist Government, because all former governments were unable to tackle the matter effectively. The boatmen have, however, been indemnified and encouraged to seek employment in other directions.

The more the volume of traffic in the harbor increases, the more is the need felt of enlarging the area of the port. In the last decade many works have been achieved in this direction and still others are to be carried out.

The French company which has been in charge of building a series of similar works, has recently proposed to the Government to finance the newly projected constructions. An Italian specialist has been invited to present a plan to this effect, which it is hoped will be ready within the next two months.

In the meantime, work on a previous plan to extend the St. George's Mole by about 177 meters, has been begun, which it is estimated will cost some $75,000, and the building of a new breakwater, which will provide a safe anchorage for all ships mooring in the port.

It is also planned to establish an industrial zone along the shore, extending as far as Skaramanga, where raw materials will be imported duty free and reëxported after having been manufactured.

South Africa Press Favors Libel Bill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—The press in South Africa is unanimous in approval of a new bill which has just been placed on the statute books amending the law relating to libels in newspapers.

In moving the second reading of the bill, Oswald Pirow, Minister of Justice, said the measure was intended to cover cases of unintentional or accidental libel which were the nightmare of editorial offices, and which no amount of care could entirely eliminate, or even reduce to reasonable proportions.

There were various ways in which unintentional libel could be committed, Sir Oswald explained. They were usually cases, he said, in which the plaintiff sustained no injury at all; in most cases being unaware that he had been libeled until some enterprising legal adviser drew his attention to it. He said that kind of thing really amounted to legal blackmail.

The protection of the bill applies to the reports of the proceedings of Parliament, the law courts, ecclesiastical bodies, local government authorities, and any public meeting.

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MARKET TURNS UPWARD WITH TRADING DULL

Movement Is Downward Most of Session, Firming in Last Hour

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—After drifting lower during most of the session, the stock market turned upward in the last hour today.

The rail shares, after sagging conspicuously, recovered substantially. Atchison gaining 3 points, net. American Can, American Telephone, and U. S. Steel gained a point or more.

In the motors, Chrysler rose a point in response to report of a new low-priced model. The list closed with a firm tone. The session was one of the dullest in recent years, however, with transfers of around a million shares.

With the unsettling prospect of a special session of the German Reichstag dimming, the foreign markets continued to improve, as did foreign bonds in the New York market.

The possibility of the overthrow of the Bruening Government at a session of the Reichstag at this time had been a disturbing factor in international finance. The growing insistence in Germany upon a revision of reparations payments, however, projected an element of uncertainty which Wall Street expects will endure for some months.

Money Rates Firm

The slightly firmer tone noted in the money market yesterday, with no call money offered under the official rate of 1½ per cent, was maintained, presumably still reflecting the quarterly income tax settlements and treasury financing.

In foreign exchanges, the German mark maintained a better tone. The extraordinarily large release of $41,680,000 of gold held by the Federal Reserve for foreign account suggested that special efforts were being made to support German exchange, although bankers thought it was unlikely that all of the gold released was German metal.

In the railroad issues, both Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific were sold in response to reports of serious drought conditions in the Northwest and in Canada.

U. S. Steel was helped by efforts of steel sheet producers to bolster prices, although increased schedules announced are not expected to have much effect before August. Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit declined with the rejection of the Untermyer consolidation plan.

Dividend news was marked by further contraction of copper company disbursements. American Smelting halved its annual $4 rate, Newmont Mining omitted its $1 quarterly payment, and Rowe Sound cut its annual rate from $3 to $2.

In oils, in addition to the Mexican Petroleum omission, Skelly directors postponed their meeting to June 22 without any action on the preferred payment. Advance estimates of last week's crude oil production indicated the best curtailment in the last few weeks, but oil circles have scant hope of any improvement in the price structure in the near future.

German Bonds Higher

Price movements in bonds were highly irregular today.

Led by German Loans, the foreign group staged an encouraging upward movement. German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of 1960 and the 5½s and 7s of the National Government jumped 1 point or more on steady trading and other issues of that nation made good gains also, apparently because of returning confidence in the outlook for the country.

Austrian 7s turned firm on a few sales. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57, and Colombian 6s of October, 1961, gained 1 point each. Polish 7s receded.

The new Treasury 3⅛s were the most active of the issues of the United States Government and they held close to the final prices of the initial day. Other bonds of this group were dull without a definite trend.

Sporadic activity developed among railroad issues which were generally lower. The downward movement included both high-grade and speculative bonds.

Industrial bonds dropped lower also but the declines among them were principally fractional and the volume usually was of moderate proportions.

Public utility obligations resisted the downward trend better than most other bonds.

UNITED STATES GOLD HOLDINGS AT RECORD

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The United States holdings of monetary gold rose further to record levels Monday.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reported the release of $41,680,000 in the yellow metal which had been held for foreign account, which means this country's gold stock was increased by that much.

The latest Federal Reserve statement on total gold stocks in the United States showed. $4,803,000,000 as of June 10. Late last week $23,434,000 worth of the yellow metal "ear marked" for foreign account was released, and $3,000,000 was imported from Canada, in addition to other minor gold movements.

Therefore, more than $60,000,000 has been added to the United States gold stocks, bringing the total close to $4,900,000,000. This is close to half of the world's supply of monetary gold, estimated at around $10,000,000,000.

PRICES OF STOCKS AT LONDON FIRM

LONDON, June 16—The London stock market opened quiet, but the firmer tone with which the market closed Monday was maintained. Dealers are inclined to be cautious pending the outcome of political events both in London and on the Continent.

British funds were up 1-16 to ⅛. German bonds continued to improve with the 7½s up 1 at £95 and the 5½s steady at £65. Brazilian bonds were up a ½ to 1 point.

Oils were slightly easier.

Among the mines tin issues were dull.

Home industrials were mostly unchanged, but Courtaulds was a shade firmer.

International Nickel was 12¼ and Brazilian Tractions 16¼.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last	June 15	June 16
14¼	3½	Abitibi Pow & P		2700	3¼	3	3⅛		3
53	15	Abitibi pf		400	21	20½	21		20
23½	11⅛	1 Adams Express		1200	13½	13	13⅜		13⅜
32¾	22⅛	2 Adams Millis		400	33¼	33	33		
11⅜	4½	Advance Rumely		100	6	6	6		
	⅛	Ahumada Lead		200	⅛	⅛	⅛		⅛
109⅜	70¾	3 Air Reduction		3400	79⅜	78	79⅜		79⅜
20¼	7	.40 Alaska-Juneau		10900	14	13¼	13¾		14
8⅜	5	Albany PW Pap		200	6⅛	6	6⅛		
13¾	4⅛	Allegheny Corp		400	6⅜	6	6		6⅛
182¾	102¾	.60 Allied Chem		1400	119¼	116⅜	118¼		118¾
126	121⅞	7 Allied Chem pf		100	123	123	123		
42¾	18¾	2 Allis Chalmers		300	23¾	22¾	23½		24
12⅜	5¾	Am Brown Boveri		400	7¾	7¼	7¾		7¾
72	31	7 Am Br Bov pf		140	68¾	68½	69¾		68½
129¾	92¼	5† Am Can		14800	103½	101	102½		101¾
38¾	14	3 Am Car & Fdry		400	18¼	17¾	17¾		18
137¾	38¼	31 Am Chicle		400	41¾	41¼	41½		
51¾	21⅛	... Am & For Pow		2100	26¾	26	26⅝		26⅝
30	10½	Am Hide & L pf		100	19	19	19		
26	9¼	Am International		1200	12¾	12⅜	12⅝		12¾
1½	½	Am La France		100	¾	¾	¾		
31⅜	18¼	3 Am Ice		400	21¾	21⅛	21⅜		
12	4½	Am La Fr pf		60	10¼	10	10¼		10
30¾	13½	1 Am Locomotive		400	15¾	15¾	15⅝		15½
13¾	8⅛	Am Metal		400	9½	9¼	9¼		9¾
79⅛	5	Am Nat Gas pf		30	15	14	14½		14
64¾	30⅜	1 Am Power & Lt		900	35¼	34¾	35¼		36⅛
102	88⅞	6 Am P&L 6% pf		100	89⅞	89½	89⅞		90
21½	11½	.60 Am Radiator		2300	12¾	12¼	12½		13⅛
66	46	5 Am Safety Razor		600	47⅝	46¾	47⅝		48⅛
	⅛	Am Ship & Com		200	⅛	⅛	⅛		
58½	24⅜	2 Am Smelt & Ref		5200	30½	28⅝	29		29⅝
4½	1⅞	Am Solvents & C		2400	1½	1⅜	1⅜		1⅜
11½	3⅜	Am Solvents pf		400	3⅝	3½	3⅝		
31¼	11⅛	1 Am Steel Fdries		900	15⅝	14¾	15		15⅝
48¼	37	2½ † Am Stores		100	41	41	41		40½
108½	96	7 Am Sug Ref pf		300	101	101	101		101
201¾	156½	9 Am Tel & Tel		7500	172⅝	167¾	170⅝		169
80¾	40⅜	3 Am Wat W&E		1400	46	45	45⅜		45⅝
79	38	3 Am WW&E ct		200	43	40⅜	43		41⅛
11⅞	5¼	Am Woolen		200	6¼	6¼	6¼		7
40¾	26	Am Zinc L&S pf		100	30¼	30¼	30¼		
43¼	18⅜	1½ Anaconda Cop		5500	22⅛	21½	22¼		21⅜
18	8	Archer Daniels		100	10¼	10½	9⅞		10
72	32	⅞ Armour Del pf		200	43½	45½	45⅝		44¾
4½	1⅜	Armour Ill A		100	2	2	2		2
47	10⅛	Armour Ill pf		400	14	13	14		14
20½	14	1 Art Metal Cont		200	13½	13½	13½		
28⅞	5¾	2† Asso Apparel Ind		200	7⅞	7½	7½		7⅝
29⅝	16¼	2½ Asso Dry GoGods		1200	20	18¾	18½		
203⅜	132¾	10 Atchison T&SF		1400	158⅝	154	157⅛	155¾	
108¼	100½	5 Atchison pf		100	105	105	105		
20	7⅞	7 Atl Coast Line		100	93	92	92		
23⅜	11⅛	1 Atl Refining		1600	15⅜	14⅛	14⅜		14½
99⅞	86	6 Atlas Powder pf		50	87	87	87		
295½	101½	4§ Auburn Auto		8300	170	163	167¾	166	
6⅛	3	Aviation Corp Del		400	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛		3⅜

—B—

27⅞	9⅛	7	Baldwin Loco		200	13½	13½	13¾	13⅞
104½	75	7	Baldwin Loco pf		50	75⅜	75	75	75⅜
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio		2400	57	55	56⅛	56
113½	99¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf		50	105½	105½	105½	105¼
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A		400	7	7	7	7⅛
80¾	77½	5.51	Belg Nat Rys ppf		200	77½	77½	77½	
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation		500	16¼	16¼	16⅜	16½
46¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co		400	35⅝	35	35⅜	35½
70⅞	16¼	4	Bethlehem Steel		19200	43	41⅜	42¾	43⅛
29	16		Blaw Knox		400	17½	17¼	17⅜	
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br		400	28⅜	28½	28⅝	29¾
17¼	3		Booth Fish 1pf		100	3½	3½	3½	
76½	47	3½	Borden		1300	56½	55¼	56⅝	56½
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner		800	17⅞	16⅝	17⅜	16⅞
66	25	4	Boston & Maine		100	38	38	38	
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg		10600	11½	10⅜	11½	10¼
24½	15	7	Briggs & Strat		100	17	17	17	17
69¾	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T		800	60¼	59⅜	60	61⅝
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf		100	91¼	91¼	91¼	
60¼	51¾	5	Brooklyn Q pf		100	60¾	60¾	60¾	
129⅜	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas		100	107½	107½	107½	108¼
9½	3		Bruns Terminal		100	7	4	4	4⅜
207⅜	113¼	1	Bucyrus Erie		200	13	12⅜	12⅜	12½
114	109	7	Bucyrus E pf		20	109	109	109	109
15⅜	8½	1½	Budd Mfg		100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
85	22		Bulova Watch		100	9	9	9	9
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add		100	23¼	23¼	23¼	22¼
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal		100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22¾
113	95½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf		10	100	100	100	
69¾	23⅝		Byers		2000	31¾	30⅜	31¼	31¼

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Packing		200	23¾	22¼	22⅞	23⅝
16⅜	10½	1	Campbell Wy&C		100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
43⅜	23½		Calumet & Hecla		100	6	6	6	6
43⅜	29⅞	3	Canada Dry		800	42½	41½	42½	42
45⅜	24⅞	14	Canadian Pacific		26300	26½	24¾	25½	26½
25	17⅞	1.60	Cannon Mills		100	20½	20½	20½	
131½	59½	6	Case Thresh		22800	72⅜	70½	71½	71¾
116	95	7	Case Thresh pf		20	103¾	103¾	103¾	
52½	21⅛	7	Caterpillar Trac		200	23½	23¼	23½	23¾
16½	8⅞		Celanese Corp		300	10½	10½	10½	
37¾	14		Celotex Co pf		40	15¼	15¼	15¼	
20¼	14	1½	Cerro de Pasco		400	15¼	15	15¼	16
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp		1300	37	36⅜	37	37¼
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio		1300	36¾	36	36½	36½
7⅞	4		Chi & Gt West		1800	6	5⅞	6	6
26⅝	15⅜		Chi & Gt W pf		500	22½	21½	22¼	24¼
8¾	3½		Chi Mil & St P		200	5½	5½	5½	5¼
15⅞	4¾		Chi Mil & St P pf		1200	9½	8¼	9½	8½
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western		100	32	32	32	32
15½	6½		Chi Pneu Tool		100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
35	15½		Chi Pneu T pf		200	16½	16	16	16½
65½	22½	5	Chi Rock Isl & P		200	35½	34	35½	34¾
33¾	17⅜	2.40	Childs Company		100	20	20	20	20¾
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler		29000	19⅜	18¼	19¼	18⅝
37⅜	30⅛	3.60‡	City Ice & Fuel		200	30⅞	30½	30½	
4⅜	2		City Stores		1500	4	3⅞	4	4
34⅛	24	3	Cluett Peabody		100	25¾	25¾	25¾	
103	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf		10	100½	100½	100½	
170	133	7	Coca Cola		200	144	143½	143½	144¼
53¼	50½	3	Coca Cola A		100	52	52	52	
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P		2900	44¼	44½	44½	45
17⅜	9		Collins Aikman		600	13⅜	12⅞	13½	13¾
45⅝	20⅜	2§	Columbia Gas		1200	26⅞	26	26⅞	26⅜
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A		100	100¾	100¾	100¾	100½
111⅜	55	5*	Columbian Carb		200	66	65½	65½	68
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph		2600	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
23⅜	13	2	Comm Credit		200	17	17	17	17⅜
24½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B		30	22	22	22	
34	22	2	Com Inv Tr		200	25½	25⅛	25⅛	26½
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents		1500	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13¾
12	6⅞	.40	Conwith & So		3200	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
100⅜	90	6	Conwith & S 6pf		200	92½	92½	92¾	
34¼	30	2	Conde Nast Pub		1000	30	30	30	
12⅜	6⅞		Congoleum Nairn		2600	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅞
15	7⅜		Consol Film Ind		100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf		100	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
109⅝	82¼	4	Consol Gas		1000	92½	90½	92¼	92⅜
105⅜	101½	5	Consol Gas pf		300	104¾	104	104¾	104⅝
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf		100	30	30	30	
1¾	¾		Consol Textile		200	¾	¾	¾	¾
8½	3		Container A		100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
3	1⅛		Container B		200	1½	1½	1½	1½
30	9¼		Cont Baing A		300	13¼	12¾	13	13½
13⅜	11¼		Cont Baking B		100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf		200	53½	52¾	53¾	54¾
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can		3200	48⅞	46	48½	48¾
16⅞	8⅜	1	Cont Dia Fibre		100	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅛
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance		200	40¾	39¾	40¾	
4⅛	2¼		Cont Motors		200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
12	5		Cont Oil		1200	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	6⅞
12	3½		Cont Shares		200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
86⅜	55⅝	3†	Corn Products		500	64	63¼	64	65
30	11¼		Coty		300	8½	8¼	8½	
19⅝	12¼		Crex Carpet		200	17¼	16½	17⅛	16
63	30⅜		Crucible Steel		200	38	37	37	38
6½	2		Crown Zellerbach		200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½
25⅜	16		Cuban Am S pf		50	20	20	20	
2⅝	⅝		Cuban Cane Pr		200	1⅛	1	1⅛	
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing		100	39	39	39	38¾
100	69	4	Curtis Publishing		400	71	69¾	71	71
5⅞	2⅛		Curtis-Wright		200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
8½	5		Curtis-Wright A		500	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
41	17½		Cutler Hammer		100	20	20	20	

—D—

23	9⅝		Davison Chem		100	11	11	11	11
22	19¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf		500	19¾	19¾	19¾	
157¼	107½	9	Del & Hudson		200	122¼	121	121	124
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W		100	56	56	56	56
193	140⅝	8	Detroit Edison		100	147	147	147	147
23	14⅞		Diamond Match		700	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
26	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf		100	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25½
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines		600	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores		100	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
107	71	4§	Du Pont de Nem		8400	80¼	78¾	79⅝	80
124	118¾	6	Du Pont deb		100	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	122

—E—

185¾	118	5	Eastman Kodak		1500	132⅝	129½	132⅜	130½
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg		3100	13¾	13	13⅛	13
74⅛	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite		1400	41⅛	40	41	41½
4¼	2		Elec Boat		400	3	3	4	3
60¾	30½	1	Elec Pow & Lt		4600	36⅞	35¾	36⅝	36
108⅛	92⅝	7	Elec Pow & L pf		100	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
49	28½	2.40	†Engineers Pub S		100	32	32	32	
91	79⅝	5½	Enginrs PS5½spf		100	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	
39¾	13⅛		Erie RR		1300	16¼	15⅜	16¼	19¾
12¾	5½		Eureka Vacuum		200	6	5½	5¾	5½
8⅝	4		Evans Auto Load		200	4¼	4	4¼	
25	17⅞	1½	Exchange Buffet		50	17⅞	17½	17½	

—F—

6½	3⅝		Fashion Park		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
15½	4½		Fed Screw W		100	4½	4½	4½	
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv		1500	17½	16⅝	17½	17½
56½	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In		200	41	41	41	42⅜
104	85¼	6½	Filene's pf		30	100	100	100	
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R		600	19	18½	19	18⅞
55	41	2½	First Nat Stores		100	52¾	52¾	52¾	52⅝
	⅜		Fisk Rubber		300	½	⅜	½	½
3	1		Fisk Rub 1 pf		30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35½	22	1½	Florsheim Shoe		200	24	22	24	24
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler		700	26⅛	26½	26½	27½
32½	20½		†Fourth Nat Inv		100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
38¾	11⅜	2½	Fox Film A		4900	19⅜	19¼	19⅝	19⅞
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas		300	25⅛	25	25	25½

—G—

60	42	5	Gamewell		90	46	44½	44½	47
2⅝	⅜		Gardner Motor		100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car		800	57¼	56⅜	57¼	57⅛
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt		400	19½	19	19½	20
25⅝	17⅛	2	Gen Baking		200	19	19	19	19½
114	98	8	Gen Baking pf		70	104½	104½	104½	104½
54½	26	1.60	Gen Electric		202000	38¾	38⅛	39⅛	38¾
12¼	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp		600	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
56	43	3	Gen Foods		2100	47½	46¾	47½	47¾
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A		500	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
92	75	8	Gen Gas & E 8%		20	85	85	85	85½
50	38	3	Gen Mills		200	37	37	37	37⅝
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf		100	96½	96½	96½	97
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors		69700	34⅝	33⅞	34½	34½
31	15	2½	†Gen Print Ink		100	22⅛	22½	22½	
22	8⅛		Gen Pub Service		400	10¾	10½	10½	11
84½	46½	5	Gen Ry Signal		200	53½	53½	53½	54
9½	2¾		Gen Realty		100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
14⅝	34	.60	Gen Rlty pf ww		400	40½	39	39	
57⅜	29	4	Gen Refractories		100	33⅞	33½	33½	33⅝
15½	3⅜		Gen Thea Equip		4900	5½	4⅝	5	5
38⅜	21½		Gillette Saf Raz		6700	24½	23⅜	24	24
7⅞	4		Gimbel Bros		600	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
16½	7¾		Glidden		400	8½	8½	8⅝	8½
78	48	7	Glidden pf		10	66	66	66	66
18	6	7	Gobel (Adolf)		700	7¼	5	5½	5
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust		700	27½	26⅝	27½	27
20⅞	8¼		Goodrich		100	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10½
68	35	7	Goodrich pf		210	40¾	40¾	40¾	
52⅜	30¾	3	Goodyear		100	35½	35⅛	35½	34⅝
6½	3¼		Graham Paige		600	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
22⅜	10	2	Granby		200	11¼	11⅜	11½	11⅜
25½	14	1§	Grand-Sil Stores		28	15	15	15	16
75⅛	70	6½	Grand S Stor pf		100	73½	73½	73½	
46	36	3	Grand Un pf		200	41½	41	41	41
38½	25¾	1	Grant (WT)		200	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜	38½
69¾	43½	5	Great Nor pf		500	54⅛	52	52¾	54¾
23½	17½	2	Great Nor Ore		100	18	18	18	
11⅞	4		Great West Sug		600	7½	7½	7½	7½
6¾	2¾		Grigsby-Grunow		1000	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
1½	⅜		Guantanamo Sug		100	⅜	⅜	⅜	

—H—

9¾	4¼		Hahn Dept Sto		300	5½	5¼	5½	
19¾	12	2	Hall Printing		100	13½	13½	13¾	
94	86	7	Hanna (MA) pf		40	86½	86½	86½	
44½	25	2	Harbison Walker		500	27½	26½	27½	27
119½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf		200	111	111	111	111
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf		300	99¾	98½	99¾	98½
19¼	5¾		Hollander		100	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
8¾	4¼		Houdaille Her B		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
67¾	37		Houston Oil		300	34¾	34¾	34¾	36
14¼	6		Houston Oil new		700	8	7¾	7¾	8
29½	13	2	Howe Sound		100	18	18	18	
36	11	1	Hudson Motor		1400	12¾	12¼	12¾	13½
13¼	8¾		Hupp Motors		200	7	7	7	7¼

—I—

89	41⅛	4	Ill Central		300	47	47	47	47
4¾	2		Indian Motor		300	2¼	2	2	2
8¾	3		Indian Refining		100	3½	3½	3½	
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon		100	27½	27½	27½	28¼
71	39¾	2½	Inland Steel		300	41¾	41¼	41½	
11¼	4½		Inspiration Cop		100	6⅛	6⅛	6½	6½
11	10¼		Insuranshare Del		100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
34	19½		Interbore Rap T		1100	24⅝	23	24½	24⅜
15	5		Interlake Iron		1300	6¼	6	6	6¼
179¾	117	6†	Int Business M		300	137	136	136	137¾
13⅝	6⅝	.50	Int Carriers		200	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼
4	1⅛		Int Combustion		300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
80½	38⅝	2½	Int Harvester		400	41¾	41¼	41¾	43
143½	131	7	Int Harvester pf		100	133	133	133	
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec		300	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
73¼	50	4	Int Match pf		800	55	54	54½	55
16⅛	8½		Int Merc Marine		100	10	10	10	9¼
30½	9¼	.80	Int Nickel		8100	12	11½	12	12
10¼	5		Int Pap&Pow A		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
43½	18½	7	Int Pap&Pow pf		300	23½	23	23½	22½
43	11¼	2.50‡	Int Salt		200	33	33¼	32¾	33

PRINT CLOTHS DROP WITH RAW COTTON MARKET

Off to New Low Level in Quiet Period—Fine Goods More Active

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 16—Print cloth prices fell in sympathy with raw cotton last week to the new low point indicated by 6¼c for 39-inch 80x80s, 4.00-yard, and 4½c for 38½-inch 64x60s, 5.35-yard. Surplus goods were sold by second hands at prices ¼c lower.

These prices are the lowest recorded in 15 years, but it is said some southern mills making about 20 per cent of the total production of these popular numbers of print cloths have so increased their manufacturing efficiency that they find a small profit at these prices with raw cotton at the present level.

Merchants are stressing the necessity for the mills to limit their production to market demands and avoid the accumulation of more surplus stocks. It is pointed out that even a small surplus operates to hold prices at profitless levels. As yet no general agreement has been reached but many mills are planning two-week vacations for both July and August.

The print-cloth market was rather dull during the weakness of the cotton market. But when cotton became firmer, buyers took up all of the offerings at the lowest prices and tried to buy fall deliveries at the same prices. Mills declined such bids except for a few sales for September delivery.

Sheetings Moderately Active

Sales of 38½-inch 60x48s, 6.25 yard, were made at 3⅞c. The 39-inch 68x72s, 4.75 yard, brought 5¼c and the 72x76s, 4.25 yard, 6c. There was some demand for 36-inch and 27-inch goods at 4¼c for the 36-inch 64x60s and at 3¼c for the 27-inch.

Sheetings were only moderately active and sales were usually made at lowest prices. The 36-inch, 48 square, 2.85 yard, sold at 5½c, and the 5.00-yard at 4¼c. The 40-inch goods of the same count, but 2.50 yard, brought 6¼c, and the 2.85-yard 5½c. The 40-inch, 44x44s, 5.00 yard, moved at 4¼c.

Pajama checks 36½-inch 64x60s, 5.75-yard, sold at 4¾c, and the 88x88s, 4.00-yard, at 6½c. Three-leaf twills, 39-inch 64x48s, 6.00 yard, brought 5c. The 68x76s, 4.00 yard, brought 6¾c. For first-quality osnaburgs 6¼c was paid for the 7-ounce goods, and 5¼c for the 2.85-yard.

Drills were quiet but weaker. The 37-inch 3.00 yard sold for 6c, and the 2.00-yard for 8½c net. The 37½-inch 64x88, 4.70-yard sateens sold at 6¼c southern and 6½ to 6¾ eastern. The 43-inch 64x104, 3.85-yard sateen twill brought 9¾c and 10¼c respectively. Carded broadcloths moved at 5⅝c for the 80x60s, 4.75-yard, and 6c for the 90x60. The 100x60 brought 6¼c and the 112x60 brought 7c.

More Activity in Fine Goods

The fine-goods market was slightly more active than in the previous week. It has been somewhat affected by the fall in the price of raw cotton. Buyers are inclined to postpone needed replenishments until they feel more certain as to the stability of prices. Retail buyers say their stocks were very much depleted by the sales during National Cotton Week and are in need of replenishment, but salesmanagers advise waiting for greater market stability.

Fine goods mills find the present situation considerably improved over the corresponding period of last year. Their stocks are not burdensome and many have orders on hand running into July. They expect orders for fall delivery as well as replacements for earlier delivery will keep them busy at 60 per cent of capacity. Last summer they were operating on a 50 per-cent schedule.

Plain combed goods, 34-inch 72x100s, 17.00-yard, sold at 7¾c, and the 38-inch goods of the same count 6.25-yard at 9½ to 10c. Combed lawns, 40-inch 76x72s, 9.00-yard, sold at 8c southern and 8¼c eastern. The 84x80s, 11.00-yard, brought 11 to 12c, and the 96x100s, 7-yard, 12¼ to 12½c.

Combed voiles, 40-inch, 60x56, regular hard twist, moved at 7½ to 7¾c, and the extra hard twist at 9¼c for spot and 9 to 9½c for future delivery. Combed sateens were obtained at 14 to 15c for the 39-inch, 88x140, 5.10-yard, and at 19c for the 96x160, 4.50-yard. Combed broadcloths, 128x68, sold at 11 to 12¾c, according to quality, and the 144x76 single at 13 to 14c.

Rayon Mixtures

Rayon-and-cotton alpacas, 64x40, brought 8½ combed, and 35-inch, 68x48 mock crepe, 9c. Rayon-filled flat crepes, 76x56, moved at 13 to 14c with 150-denier, 60-filament rayon, and at 12¼ to 12¾c with 32-to 40-filament. Rayon voiles, 35½-inch, 60-54-denier, brought 17½ to 19c, and the 39-inch, 64x64 acetate voile from 27½ to 31½c.

Rayon twill, 37-inch, 120x56, with 150-denier rayon warp and 60s two-ply mercerized combed filling, sold at 24 to 24½c. Cotton-warp and rayon-filled satins, with 50s combed warp and 150-denier, 40-filamnt filling, 35½-inch 128x72, brought 18 to 18½c.

Rayon-and-cotton serges, 36-inch 72x48, with 30s carded warp and 150-denier rayon filling, sold at 10½ to 11c. The 80x72 of the same construction brought 16 to 16¼c. Rayon georgette, 44-inch 64x56, moved at 28 to 29c. Rayon shantung, 36-inch 60x48, with 150-denier first-quality rayon warp and cotton shantung filling, brought 14½ to 15c.

Acetate ninons, 39-inch 80x80, with 75-denier acetate both ways, were obtained at 36 to 36¾c. High-sleigh acetate satins, 37-inch 320x84, eight-shaft 75-denier and 150-denier, moved at 90 to 91c.

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The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99	99
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	99½	97
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	87	86
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	50½	50½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	74¼	74¼
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	89	89
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	21¾	20
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	103½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	130½	130½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108¾	108¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¾	108¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¾	110¾
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	61	60
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78¾	78¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63¾	63
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	94	94
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100¾	100¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113¾	113
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	97	97
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	56	56
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98¾	98¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100¾	100¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	88¾	88½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	100¼	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100¾	100¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	101	100½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	107½	107½
Belding Hem 6s '36	93½	93½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109	108¾
Ben Ind Loan 5s '46	98½	98½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	103
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Boston & Maine 5s '67	99	98½
Bklyn City 1st	79½	78½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107	107
Bklyn-Man Tr at 4s '68	101¾	101¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106¼	106¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	96½	95½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	93¾	93¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	103¼	103¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106¼	106¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106½	106½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106¾	106½
Can North deb 6½s '46	120	120
Can Pacific deb 4s	87¾	87
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¼	100¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99½	99½
Can Pacific 5s '44	105½	105½
Can Pacific 5s '54	102½	102¾
Can South 5s A '62	107½	107½
Can SS Lid 6s '42	108	108
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	103¼	103¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	94¼	94¼
Cen New England 4s '61	87¼	87¼
Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	97½	97½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 reg	112¾	112¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	40	39¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	98	98
Ches & O 4½s B '70	102	101¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99¾	99¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	110	110
Chicago Dist El Gen 6s	104½	104½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	106¼	106¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	65	64¼
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	72½	72½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	20½	19½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	39	36¼
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	87	87
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	81	80
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	72¼	70
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	94¼	94¼
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	90	90
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	92¼	91½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	80¼	80
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	75	72½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91	91
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	104	103½
Childs Co 5s '43	72½	72½
Chile Copper 5s '47	87	86
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	98¾	98¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s R '77	99¾	99¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	111	111
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	101¾	101¾
Columbia Gas & El Co 5s deb '81	94	94
Columbia Gas & E 5s '53 May	94½	94¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	100¾	100¾
Con Gas 4½s	102¼	101¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	40	40
Con Coal Co deb 5½s '45	107	106¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	106¾	106
Container Corp 5s ct '43	52	52
Conn Ry & Lt 4½s sta	102½	102½
Crown Zellerbach 5s w '40	81	81
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	35¾	35¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97¾	97¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104½	104½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	90½	90½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	85¾	85¾
Detroit Edison 4½s D '61	105¾	105¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107¾	107¼
Detroit Un Ry rfg 4½s '34	99½	99½
Dodge Bros 6½s '40	85½	85½
Dul & Ir Range 5s '37	103¾	103¾
Duquesne F & L 4½s '67	106¼	106¼
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	72	71¾
Erie RR gen 4s '95	87	87
Erie RR ref 5s '67	74¼	73½
Erie RR gen lien	74½	74
Erie RR gen 5s '75	73¾	73¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95½	95½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 5s '42	100¼	100¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	22½	22½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	17½	17½
Gannett 6s '43	74	73¾
Gen Bak Co 5½s '60	96½	96½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '38	93½	92
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	67	67
Goodrich 6s '45	83¾	82¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	96	96
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	86½	85¼
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	108½	108½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97¾	97¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97½	97½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	109	108
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110¾
Green Gay & West B	7½	7½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	104¾	104¾
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	45	45
Houston Oil 5½s '40	87½	87½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78½	78
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100	99½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	101¼
Il Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106½
Il Central 4¾s '66	78¾	78¾
Il Central C&SL&NO 5s '63	88¼	88¼
Ind Limestone 6s '41	35¼	34
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96¾	96¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	93	93
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	72½	72¼
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	92¼	92¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	88½	87½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73	72½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72¾	72
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92¼	92
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	85¼	85¼
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	84¼	84¼
Int Pap rfg 5s A '47	68¾	67
Int Paper 6s '55	67½	67½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	76¼	76¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	88¾	87¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	84½	84
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	92¼	92½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	51½	51½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	106½	106½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	90½	89
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97¾	97¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	98¾	98½
Kings Co El 4s '49	91½	91½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101¾	101¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103½	103½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101	101
Laclede Gas 5½s D	101	101
L'Autaro 8s '54	41	40½
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	100½	100¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	86½	86½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	103¾	103¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	96¼	96
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	107½	107½
L&N 3s StL div '80	70¼	70¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	58½	58½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94¾	94¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	102¼	102¼
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	105¼	105¼
Metro Water 5½s '50	49	49
Mich Cen 4½s '79	102½	102½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102½	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt 7s '71	104	104
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104	103½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	87½	87½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	75½	73½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	93¾	93¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	59½	58¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	89¾	82½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	83	83
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	84	82½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	70	69
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51½	51¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101½	101½
Nat Sup Co Del 5s	73¾	73¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106¾	106¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111¾	111¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	91½	91
N O Pub Ser 5s '58 B	90¾	90½
N O T & M 5½s '56	63	63
N O T & M 5s C	64¾	64¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	73	73
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	94½	93¾
NYC&HR rfg & lm 4½s 2013	98¾	97¾
NYC&HR rfg 4½s H	98¾	97¾
NYC&HR rfg & lm 5s 2013	104½	104
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105	105
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	75¼	73½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	88¼	88½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	95¼	95½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	103¾	103¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	116½	116½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	101¼	101½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111½	111½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94½	94
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	50½	50½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	100	100
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104¾
NY Tel deb 5s '49	116½	116½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108	108
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	93½	93½
NY Westchester & B 4½s '56	52	52
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	105¾	105¾
Norf & W div 5s '54	100	99¾
North Am Co 5s '61	100	100
Nor Am Ed 5s C '60	101	101
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	103¾	103¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68¾	68¾
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	94½	94½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	96	95
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110¾	110½
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	104	103¾
Ore Short Line 5s N s '61	95¾	95¾
Ore Wash RR & N 5s '61 str	102½	102½
Otis Steel 6s '41	80	71
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105	104¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	31¾	31¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	79½	79½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	48	48
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	81	81
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100	100
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	101	101
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	86¼	86¼
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	101	100¾
Penn Railroad 4½s '65	101¾	101¼
Penn Railroad 5s '94	104¾	104¾
Penn Railroad gold 5½s '36	110	109¾
Penn Railroad 6½s	86¼	86¼
Pere Marquette 5s '56	86	84¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	87½	87
Phillips Pet 5½s '53	98½	98½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103	102½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90	89¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	106	106
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	76	75½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	81	81
Pitts, CC&StL 5s A '70	100½	100½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	89½	89½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	105¼	104½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	55¼	55
Pub Ser Elec & G 4½s 1970	104¾	104¾
Pub Svc Elec & G 5s '37	100½	100½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	78½	78½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	75¼	74½
Purity Baking 5s '48	93¾	93½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101¾	101¾
Read rfg 4½s '97	103½	101¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	73¾	73
Rochester Gas 4½s	102¾	102¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	66	63½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	84	81
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	78¼	78
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31	100¼	99
St Louis SW con 4s '32	73	72
St Louis SW 1st 5s' 52	73¾	73¾
St Louis SW 5s	50½	50
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	113	113
Seaboard AL 6s	13¾	13¼
Shell Pipe 5s' 52	83	80
Shell Union 5s '47	71	71
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	71	71
Siesian Am Corp 7s '41	64	64
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	86¾	86¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	89½	89½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¾	102¾
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100¼	100¼
Solvay Amer Inv 5s' 43	95	95
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	91	91
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	83½	83½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	91¾	90¾
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	103½	103½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100¾	100¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	79½	79
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	106½	106¼
Stand Oil Ind 5s' 50	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98¾	98¾
Stevens Hotel 6s' 45	51¾	51¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s' 47	107	107
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	94¾	93
Texas Corp 3s '44	93¼	93
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	93	93
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	93½	93½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	93	93
Third Ave rfg 4s' 60	53¾	53¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	39½	38½
Thumbell Steel 6s '40	90	90
Toledo Edison 5s '62	99¼	99¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99½	99¼
Union Oil Cal 6s' 42	104	1404
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101¼	101⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	94	94
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	53	50
US Rubber Co 5s '47	63	63
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103½	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	63½	61⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	70	69
Vanadium 5s	78¾	78
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	29	29
Virginia Ry 5s '62	104	104
Wabash RR 4½s '78	80	80
Wabash RR 3d 5s '39	95	95
Wabash RR 5½s '75	67¼	67¼
Wabash RR 5s D '80	65	62¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	48½	46¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¾	105¾
West Shore 4s 2361	93	92½
Western Maryland 4s '52	77	78½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	104¼	104¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	68½	68½
Western Union 5s '51	103¼	103
Western Union 6½s '36	108¼	108
Western Union 5s '60	100¾	100¾
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	109½	109½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	78	78
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	87	87
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	36	36
Wickwire Spen 7s cv 61 '35	6¾	6¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	97	97
Youngstown Sheet D	97¾	97½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Jun16	Jun15
3½s '57	102.31	102.18	102.20	102.31
1st 4½s '47	103.14	103.12	103.12	103.00
4th 4¼s '38	104.31	104.30	104.31	104.30
US 3½s '54	101.1	101.12	101.18	101.12

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54½	53¼
Antioquia 7s D '45	39	39
Antioquia III 7s '57	43¾	
Antwerp 5s '58	102¼	102½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	70¼	70¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	80	78¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	80	78
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '59	80	78¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	80	78¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	80	78¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	78	78½
Australia 4½s '56	87¼	86¾
Australia 5s '58	87¾	84¾
Australia 5s '55	87¾	84¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105¾	103¼
Austria (Upper) 8½s '57	90¼	90¼
ARustria (Upper) 7s '45	90¾	90¼
Bavarian Pat 6s '45	74	74
Bavaria (State) 7½s '45	75	74
Belgium (King) 6s '25	103¾	10.¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '40	109¼	109¼
Belgium (King) 7s '25	114¾	114¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109½	109¾
Bergen, (City) 5s '49	98½	98½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	82½	82
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	70	70
Berlin Electric 6½s '51	69	67¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	85½	84¾
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	83	80¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	80	80
Bogota (City) 8s '45	88	88
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	20	15
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	25½	25
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Brazil (Central Ry) 7s '52	48	48
Brazil 6½s '26-57	49½	48¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	87¼	87
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	63	63
Bremen, (City) 7s '35	89	89
Brisbane 5s	88¾	88
Budapest (City) 6s '62	64	63¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	63	58½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	62	61¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	80	80
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	62	60¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	96¼	96¼
Canada '52	106¾	106¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	57	55
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	60¼	60¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	60¼	53½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	57¾	54
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	58	58
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	55	54
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	57	57
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	55¼	55
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	73¾	73
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	57½	54
Chilean Loan 7s '60	53	52
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	89¾	58¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	55	55
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	61½	60¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	67	66¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100½	100½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	50	50
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	64	63½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	93¾	93¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '42	86	86
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	85	85
Dresden 7s '45	80½	80½
Dutch Ei 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Dutch Ei 6s '62	101¾	101½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	75½	73½
Finland 5½s '58	76½	76½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	83	83
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	87½	87
Finnish B 6½s '54	80	80
Framerican 5½s '43	103½	103
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123¾	125
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	86	85¼
German 7s '49	96¾	96
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	75	74¾
Germ Con Bk 6s July '60	69	68
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	68¼	67½
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	80	77¾
Germ El Pow '53	73¼	70½
Germ Con Elec 6s '48	74½	74
Germ Con Elec 6½s '40	84	84
Germ Gen Elec 7s '49	88½	86
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	66¾	66
Greek 7s '64	95¾	95½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	88	88
Hamburg 6s '46	61	61
Hanse 8s '39 ww	69¾	69¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	64¾	64¾
Helsingfors 6½s '60	83	83¼
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	97	97
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 A	83	83½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	73¾	73¾
Iisader Steel 6s '39	66¾	66¾
Irish Free State 5s '60	106½	106½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97½	97
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93¾	93¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89½	89½
Italian (King) 7s '51	93¾	93¾
Jap (Con Fwr) 6½s '50	93½	93½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	97½	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107½	107½
Karstadt 6s '43	51	49
Krueger & Toll 5s '50	96¾	96¾
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	89	89
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	89¾	85¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100¾	100¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	86½	86½
Mexican 5s '99	23¾	23¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	33	33
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	35½	35½
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	61¼	61¼
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	84¾	84¾
Nord Ways 5s '51	100¼	101
North German Lloyd 6s '47	73	72
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	102¾	102¾
Norway (King) 5s '43	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105¾	105¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	106¼	106¼
Norwegian El 6½s '57	69¼	69¼
Ost Pow Bro 6½s '58	94	94
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94½	94½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	89¾	90¾
Oslo Gas 5s '63	98¾	98¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	105	105
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '56	107½	107½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	36	36
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	19	18½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	18¾	18
Peru (Gov) 7s '59

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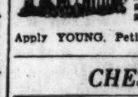
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Catalpa

A TOUCH of semitropical verdure is given a park or campus when catalpa trees are in bloom. As far north as southern Ontario these southern trees have been naturalized, and in early summer they hang out a profusion of flower cups like lovely white tulips, lined and stippled with purple and gold.

Even when the flowers have changed to curved, beanlike pods, perhaps 18 inches long, dangling amid the large, heart-shaped leaves, the tree is unusually decorative. These brown seed cases stick to the trees during winter or until they split to release the fringed seeds. These pods have given the catalpa the local name, Indian bean.

Through the Ohio basin and other rich bottom lands the western catalpa may reach beyond a height of 100 feet; but tall growth gradually diminishes until we find them not more than 25 feet high at their northern limit. When planted as shade or ornamental trees, catalpas should be given sufficient room for spreading.

Through the middle West, along margins of streams and in shady woods, these deciduous trees seed themselves naturally. In most other places where they are found they have been cultivated as shade trees or for their wood, which is of a light, coarse-grained but durable quality when in contact with the soil; so it has been employed in fence building and for ties in railroads, as well as for fuel.

Of late years a dwarf catalpa with "umbrella" top has been evolved for ornamental planting, and is particularly effective in formal gardens or lawns. This form has resulted from grafting a species with thick, short-branched, spreading top onto a more hardy catalpa stock. This hybrid dwarf is used over a wide range of climate, but it prefers light warm soil and is drought resisting.

A Word a Day

Mundane

Note that the accent is on the first syllable, *mun'-dane;* sound *u* as in *up*, *a* as in late.

Although this word came to us directly from the French *mondain*, "of or pertaining to the world," our spelling today is more in accord with the original Latin *mundanus*, "worldly," from *mundus*, "the world."

We apply "mundane" to that which is terrestrial, earthly, material.

Example: "He wasted too much time contemplating mundane affairs."

Notes and Queries

Animate, inanimate (Miss R. E. S.)—The last *a* in these words when used as adjectives is sounded with the initial quality of the long *a* as in *ace*, but it is cut off short,—that is, it is not allowed to "vanish." When the words are employed as verbs, however, the last *a* is long—allowed to "vanish." These are good words to pronounce in testing your ability to differentiate between the long *a* marked with a horizontal line over it, and the one with the same horizontal line over it, but having in addition a short perpendicular line meeting it at the center—indicating that the long *a* is sounded but promptly abandoned before it begins to fade away into the *e* sound.

In Lighter Vein

The Inspired Typesetter

Indignant Caller: "What do you mean by saying in the paper that I looked quite nutty as I stood on the platform?"

Reporter: "Nutty? My dear sir, I'm very sorry—I wrote 'natty.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Read It and Weep, Men!

Little Mary was much disturbed the first time she saw a cat carrying a kitten by the nape of its neck.

"You naughty kitten," she upbraided. "You're not fit to be a mother. You're hardly even fit to be a father!"

Broad Hint

Boring Guest: "That is a strange clock you have in the hall."

Host: "Yes, we call it 'the Guest.'"

Guest: "Why is that?"

Host: "It won't go."—*Deutsche Illustrierte* (Berlin).

A Quotation for Today

HE IS happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home—GOETHE.

Faith

New York

A WOMAN who was relating something of the struggle she was having to put her children through school was asked if she would accept a pair of shoes. She gladly took them.

Later in the day she returned to deliver some sewing she had taken home to finish. Her face was all aglow. She said: "I am so grateful that you gave me those shoes. My daughter came home from school today saying that she had been caught in the downpour, and her shoes were sopping wet—and she hadn't any others to wear. I handed her the shoes you gave to me and said, 'You must have prayed well, dear, to get your answer so quickly.'"

The beautiful part of the incident was the way the mother lifted the child's thought. As the mother turned to go she said, "I am so thankful to you for helping me to preserve my child's faith."

The Children's Corner

Beauty and Ruth Lou

"COME, Dolly Martha, I want to show you the roses," said Ruth Lou, taking her much-loved doll by the hand and starting down the path to the garden. It was a beautiful day, full of sunshine. In the quiet back yard it seemed as if the grass and flowers were singing a sweet song together, with the blue sky smiling down on them in delight.

Dolly Martha had never before seen the garden, and so Ruth Lou took her through all its winding paths, showing her the roses, the snapdragons, the lilies and hollyhocks and other flowers. All at once a big, yellow butterfly flew up in front of them.

"Oh-h-h!" cried Ruth Lou, and Dolly Martha's eyes opened very wide in surprise. "Pretty, pretty," said Ruth, putting Martha down on the grass and clapping her hands with joy as the butterfly sailed off over the roses and alighted on a large pink one.

"I want him," she cried, and reached over as if to take him from his perch.

But Beauty Butterfly—for that was his name—was too quick for her. In a twinkling he fluttered down the garden walk beyond her reach, Ruth Lou running after him. She followed him in and out among the flower beds, but he always kept just a little ahead of her, and finally she flung herself down on the grass beside Dolly Martha to catch her breath.

"I wish I could have him to play with," she said to her dolly. And just then Beauty Butterfly's gold-bright wings fluttered over her shoulder, and she heard a voice like a silver bell in her ear.

"Ruth Lou," it said, "I'll play with you if you'll promise not to try to catch me."

Ruth Lou almost jumped, she was so surprised to hear the butterfly talk to her.

"Oh, I'll promise," she said.

"If you should catch me and hold me in your hands," Beauty Butterfly went on, "my lovely wings would soon be crushed and torn and I couldn't fly. You don't want that to happen, I'm sure.

"But if you will let me be free," explained her butterfly friend, "I can play with you and Dolly Martha in the garden as long as you like."

"Oh, how nice," said Ruth Lou. "Will you please 'scuse me for trying to catch you? I didn't mean to harm you."

"Of course you didn't," Beauty Butterfly replied. "You just didn't know how to play with me. Shall we have a game of hide and seek now?"

"Yes," cried Ruth Lou, clapping her hands again.

And so Beauty closed his little butterfly eyes and counted 20 while Ruth hurried around and hid behind the hollyhocks.

"Coming," called Beauty in his silvery little voice—and then such a time as he had, flying here and there looking for her. He surely thought she would be behind the petunias, for they are so sweet and he was very fond of them. But she wasn't there and he flew on and, lo and behold, there she was, laughing at him through the tall hollyhocks!

"You're not a very fast finder, Mr. Butterfly," she said, "but oh! I do love to watch you fly among the flowers!"

And then Ruth Lou covered her eyes with her hands and counted 20 while Beauty hid. Where do you suppose he went? He found a big yellow gladiolus blossom, almost the same color as he was, and he crawled just as far into it as he possibly could.

Ruth Lou looked and looked and looked for him. Finally she heard a faint singing sound, like water running in a little brook, which seemed to come from the gladiolus flowers. She looked closely at them, and there was Beauty Butterfly smiling at her and laughing a tinkling little laugh because he had fooled her so long.

"That was a good game, you sweet butterfly," said Ruth Lou as they went back to where Dolly Martha sat on the grass.

Then Beauty let Ruth look closely at his pretty wings, finer than the finest silk. It would be easy for careless fingers to crush them.

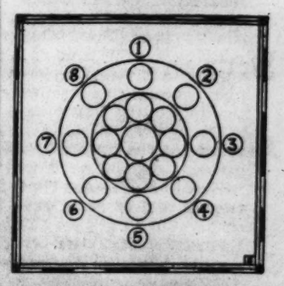
"We'll have another game any time you and Martha will come out," said their new playmate. "And I'll bring some other butterflies to play too, if you like."

"How nice!" exclaimed Ruth, "we'll come in the morning." She waved good-by to him as she went up the path to the house with her dolly, happy to have learned how to play with the butterflies and thinking of what fun she would have in the morning with them.

The Adventures of Waddles

AS OUR TRIM RAFT SHOVED OFF FROM LAND AT ONCE JACK BUNNY TOOK COMMAND.
1.
"NOW, PIPE ALL HANDS ON DECK!" SAID HE. (THE CREW OF TWO INCLUDED ME.)
2.
NEXT JACK'S COMMANDS CAME LOUD AND FAST CONCERNING WORK "BEFORE THE MAST."
3.
AND DOUBTLESS WE WOULD HAVE HEARD MORE HAD WE NOT HIT THE OTHER SHORE.
4.

Rim and Spokes Puzzle



By filling in the letters from the rim to the hub of this wheel, each spoke will form a word. Definitions as follows: 1. Firm. 2. What we do at mealtime. 3. Skill. 4. To seat. 5. To strike. 6. Abbreviation of October. 7. A rodent. 8. Abbreviation of established.

When finished the rim letters will spell the name of a place where many will spend the summer vacation.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Islands Puzzle: Haiti, Iceland, Canary, Cuba, Man.

Brevities

Humorist: Glass intended for windshields, we read, is now subjected to the severest tests. As a final experiment, we understand, a domestic servant is called in to dust it.

Arkansas Gazette: Here comes hot weather, and all we men can do is layoff clothes is to di-vest ourselves.

Fort Worth Record-Telegram: Among several important questions of the present state of economics is: Which is the more important, a spare tire or an extra pair of pants?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Public and Disarmament

POSSIBLY the most important sentence in the very voluminous report sent by the American Secretary of State to the League of Nations, covering the entire military and naval strength of the United States, is this: "The Secretary of State entertains the hope that other nations may thus be encouraged to lay their figures *before the public* without delay." (The italics are ours.)

It is both unusual and gratifying to find the head of a foreign office thus urging that the public be taken into the confidence of the governments of the world. It is a recognition of the fact that the great problem of disarmament is going to be settled, not by the convictions and the prejudices of admirals, generals and diplomats, but by the peoples of the respective nations involved. If all these nations, prior to the Disarmament Conference, shall follow the example, let us say, of Russia, which has already filed its report with the League Secretariat, with no demand for publicity, the conference will be a star chamber proceeding, from which little may be hoped.

Only if the people at home, the people who are back of the movement for general reduction and limitation of armaments, shall be fully informed as to the degree to which their respective governments are committed to military policies and expenditures can there be assurance of success in the conference.

This great forward step taken by the United States Government puts a very definite and specific quietus upon the assertion so frequently made that the Hoover Administration would take no active interest in the Disarmament Conference. It demonstrates to the world that while the size of its military establishment may not be such as to enable the United States to make considerable reductions in order to induce similar reductions on the part of foreign countries, the United States is perfectly ready to let the whole world know what it has in the way of a fighting force and to enter into the conference, the ultimate purpose of which is to see that at least that force shall never be augmented, but may in time be reduced in common with those of other nations.

It is the first manifestation of the moral force which the United States will undoubtedly exercise at the conference. It indicates a willingness to deal with other nations with the utmost frankness and to encourage similar openness of purpose and method on their part.

The action of the Administration in this matter is the most encouraging evidence that could have been given that the United States will go to Geneva eager to accomplish actual limitation of armaments, and ready to present for the consideration of the world the figures from which may be deduced the extent to which it can join in any actual reductions.

Catalonia and Spain

THE forlorn expedition of Colonel Macia, which was stopped by the police of Perpignan in 1926, seemed irretrievably the end of his hopes for Catalan liberty. Yet a few years later Colonel Macia, after a lifetime of apparently fanatical conspiracy and quixotic endeavor, returned to Spain on the downfall of the King and was proclaimed President of Catalonia.

Catalonia has long aspired to independence. The difficulty is to define an autonomy for it in terms which will be at once acceptable to Catalonia and to Spain. The extremists would have separation. Others would have federation, but federation itself can be of various kinds. "Well cut!" runs the French expression, "now the coat must be sewn!" And it is not enough to have vaguely achieved Catalonian independence, it is now necessary to determine the relations of the territory to the larger state.

The central authorities at Madrid have sharply reminded the authorities at Barcelona that the problem cannot be unilaterally resolved. With perhaps unnecessary bluntness the Spanish Minister of the Interior, Señor Maura, declared that, despite the names the Catalans chose to decorate themselves with, the Spanish Government had neither delegated nor renounced its powers.

Catalonia itself is by no means unanimous as to its future. Its wishes have first to be clearly ascertained, and then submitted to the Constituent Assembly. The body which is to draft the Constitution of Catalonia has been elected. The draft will be submitted to a plebiscite. It will then go before the Constituent Assembly. There it may be rejected or modified. Obviously care should be taken to proceed on lines that will commend themselves to both sides; excessive demands which cannot be granted will cause unpleasant, if not bitter, feelings between Catalonia and Spain. The greatest steadiness and tact are needed on the part of the Catalan Government.

Clearly the Central Government cannot possibly surrender its control of foreign affairs, finances, and defense. There are, however, Catalan leaders who would urge participation in these supreme matters; and less responsible Catalans are asserting that there shall be no Catalan soldiers for Morocco. It can be conceded without difficulty that purely Catalan affairs should be left to Catalonia, but there arise doubtful points which are not easily settled. Parties, ranging from the Syndicalists to the Moderate National Republicans, which were well content to work together for the establishment of an independent Catalonia, are ready to oppose each other on the precise measure of self-government which the so-called Generalitat shall enjoy. It is to be hoped that restraint and wisdom and something of that earlier coöperation will mark the coming debates.

That He Who Votes May Read

DEMOCRACY presents some curious paradoxes. Among them is its gift of the ballot to everyday folk with the implied expectation that they shall evince the penetration and astuteness of veteran statesmen in deciding public issues.

Each of these citizens, whether bricklayer, clerk or teamster, is deluged at each election time with torrents of conflicting opinions and statements. Many interests want crosses stamped opposite their pet measures or candidates. Keen discernment is needed. The mere mechanics of reading sufficient information on which to base an enlightened conclusion demands more time than the average voter finds for this purpose. Some means must be found to help average voters cast wiser ballots.

In the United States, this need is especially apparent in municipal affairs—to bring order out of Chicago's tax muddle, to stiffen the arm of civic administration in New York, and to put efficiency into many admittedly antiquated forms of city rule. In Spain a whole new nation is being evolved, and to develop an enlightened electorate is imperative. Democracy everywhere is being challenged to put its house in order.

Both general and local information must be supplied to voters in a form they can digest. The partisan publicity of campaign committees can hardly be expected to supply the unbiased, basic civic education that is needed. Numerous nonpartisan organizations, fortunately, are entering upon this service. At many colleges and universities there are divisions for governmental research. Bureaus of municipal research or taxpayers' associations are at work in many cities. They are doing a commendable work in issuing pamphlets giving the results of their studies. More of this activity is needed, especially in the production of short bulletins of popular rather than technical or academic appeal.

For example, the division of municipal and industrial research at Massachusetts Institute of Technology has just issued a concise bulletin on forms of municipal government. Out of the reams that have been written on this subject, the authors have sifted points every voter should know, and presented this information—in five terse pages. The four chief forms of city rule—mayor and council, "strong mayor," city manager, and commission, are compared with the structure of business corporations. This bulletin is especially timely, in view of agitation for revision of city governments in the United States.

Other research groups will do well to follow the brevity and comprehensiveness of this bulletin. They can profitably apply to local questions the technique with which the Technology bureau has outlined a broad general subject. Such information will give sinew to their programs for civic reform. Knowledge begets interest. This knowledge, gained through publications of utmost brevity and clarity, will enable more voters intelligently to fulfill their exacting duty.

London's Growing University

THE great new home which London is to build for her university will be a magnificent structure, in every way worthy of the capital city of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is to be situated in Bloomsbury, already the chief haunt of students in the metropolis, and will be contiguous to the huge library of the British Museum. When completed at a cost of £3,000,000 it will consist of an array of colleges, institutes, schools, residential hostels, and clubs comparable in scale and lavishness with any academic buildings in the world.

London University is preëminently the university of the British Empire. It draws far more students from overseas than does any other seat of learning in England. The new developments on which it is embarking therefore attain almost the significance and interest of an imperial event, for they involve not a mere rehousing, but a complete transformation of its temper, and an enormous widening of the scope of its capacities.

The thirty-seven existing colleges and schools of London University are scattered over an extensive area, and this fact has made it hitherto very difficult for the students of the various centers to acquire that corporate feeling of belonging to one great body which is an essential feature of a true university. Moreover, its geographical lack of unity has been reflected in the loose structure of its governmental machinery, which has resulted in great variations in the academic standards maintained in its component parts. Now that work is on the point of beginning on the erection of a superb central block of buildings which will serve as a nucleus of the life of the whole university, the principal difficulties which have hitherto hampered it in rendering its fullest service to the world will be removed.

A Danger to Civilization

PRIME MINISTER RAMSAY MacDONALD has raised his voice in protest against the sweepstake madness which seems to have got a large part of Great Britain in its grip, a madness which, aided by the publicity given to it by the sensational press, and by the silence of responsible leaders, has resulted in 10,000,000 people participating in the latest Derby sweepstake.

Mr. MacDonald has said that this pandering to the gambling temper is a very real danger to the morale of the country, and almost makes one despair of the prospects of civilization. It is a symptom of unrest and upheaval which finds its no less evil counterparts in various forms in lands far removed from Britain, being particularly evident in the reckless defiance of law prevalent among certain classes and communities in the United States.

Mr. MacDonald plainly does not overestimate the peril; and, this being so, he is right not to understate it. It is a simple historical fact, capable of proof by a multitude of instances, that civilizations and empires fall, not through military reverses and financial collapses, but because of a loosening of moral fiber, an insidious slackening of the standards of public and private virtues, of which financial collapses and military reverses are only the consequence and sign. It was a moral weakness at first apparently no greater than this of sweepstakes that ultimately brought the great Greek civilization crashing to the ground. It was a moral weakness apparently no more dangerous to contemporaries than illicit drinking which destroyed the Roman Empire.

It is therefore gratifying to note that a joint conference of the British Hospitals Association and the Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers has recently condemned the holding of sweepstakes for hospitals. If every hospital would back up this association, and insist on keeping its hands clean from this kind of defilement, sweepstakes might not indeed instantly disappear, but the issue would be clarified, and so brought a step nearer to final settlement.

The Fearlessness of Small Nations

THERE is no more striking contrast in a Europe which concerns itself with problems of security than the fearlessness of the smaller nations and the apprehension of the larger nations. Some of the larger nations, which are well armed and protected by special pacts and alliances, cannot believe in their own security. Indeed, they communicate their sense of uneasiness to the smaller nations which come into their orbit.

On the other hand, there are in northern Europe a number of nations which are relatively unarmed. Even were they armed to the utmost, they would still be open to the attack of their great neighbors. Yet these do not continually cry out for security. They rely on the general sentiment of fair dealing, assuming that since they wish to hurt nobody, nobody will wish to hurt them. They feel assured by the pledges taken by the members of the League of Nations. They rely on the jurisdiction of the World Court and on the outlawing of war under the Kellogg pact.

There are, first, the Baltic states which were created by the allies as a result of the war. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, are small countries, and they have the immense Russia for a neighbor. Yet they appear comparatively unperturbed. They are not always clamoring for security. Doubtless they suppose that in case of aggression the greater nations, and particularly Great Britain, would fulfill their moral obligations.

The most surprising example of a country which assumes that it is secure is that of Denmark. William Martin, writing in the Journal de Genève, calls attention to the situation of Denmark, which enjoys prosperity precisely because it acts as though peace were certain:

> Denmark has pushed to its final consequences in the economic domain the principle of security and the will to peace. The Danish economic régime is based on the supposition of peace; it ignores the needs of national defense, and the result is that in a Europe in ruins Denmark maintains its prosperity. . . . Denmark does not produce those agricultural products which it cannot grow itself in great enough quantity; only the raw materials of agriculture are chosen, and Denmark can sell its fine-bred agricultural products abroad. . . .

Holland is another example of a prosperous country which takes not the smallest heed of the current talk of the possibility of war. It pursues its course as though it could never be affected by the quarrels of its neighbors. It is fair to say that the smaller countries have smaller responsibilities, and that they would not be expected to intervene in European strife. Switzerland specifically claims neutrality. The greater countries would, on the other hand, be expected to defend the smaller countries against injustice.

Nevertheless, when some allowance has been made for this difference, it remains true that the smaller countries present an object lesson of the mental comfort and the material prosperity which appear to follow the assumption that reasonable security is already attained, and that peace is not an ideal of the distant future, but should be assumed to be here now.

A Bird That Flies in the Water

THERE is no stranger bird of fact, and scarcely of fable, than the water ouzel of the northwestern United States—that small, wrenlike poet of white and turbulent currents, that enters the torrent as fearlessly as any grebe. He is a perennial astonishment to such as know the mountain streams that rush from the grave, green hills to seek the sea. For though his feet are unwebbed, his contours those of some singer that delights in leaf and branch, his affection is given to swift water. From it he gains his livelihood; near it he makes his home.

It is something to have witnessed the brisk disappearance of this diver beneath a tumult from which a very brave swimmer would shrink. No dearer contradiction is to be found in avian history. If this bird swims then surely swans may sing. The water ouzel, that flies low above the wildness where trout are turning, flies also when beneath the water, and treads daintily upon the bottom of the stream.

And very extraordinary it is—yet so trusting is the water ouzel that this may be your fortune—to stand above some flow of flawless mountain water and there observe the bird at his foraging. Under that crystal clearness, and in and of it, he walks briskly forward, his wings fluttering, as he scans the sand and gravel. If you can imagine a large and slaty wren, strangely submerged in this manner, then you have him.

Few have heard the song of the water ouzel. It is bright and pure as the current of the creek, that yesterday was snow on a mountain. It is as though the creek had found another voice. With a nest in the cliff somewhere, always within a wingbeat of the spray, and often in the spray itself, with no fear whatever in the small, brave heart, and a song in the happy throat—that is the water ouzel.

Editorial Notes

One thing Junior cannot understand is why Mother and Father, after scolding him for banging pot covers together, turn on the radio and tune in on a jazz orchestra.

No, the skilled driver is not the one who can squeeze into the smallest holes, but the one who has the discretion not to try.

Now is the time for all good educations to come to the aid of the college graduates.

Have Patience With China

By WILBUR T. GRACEY

WHILE criticism constantly is heard regarding the continued unsettled state of affairs in China, few seem to realize that one of the oldest civilizations on earth is passing through a revolution unparalleled in history.

China, which for thousands of years existed as the most autocratic of autocracies has been, and is still, in the pangs of political rebirth.

Graduates of American and European colleges—still only a few years beyond the status of schoolboys—are endeavoring to impose a different thought, a modernized educational system, and a new form of government on 400,000,000 people.

Every third person born in the world looks into a Chinese woman's face and calls her mother. Statisticians try to visualize for us this enormous number of human beings, but it is like talking of the stars. The Bible is a thick volume with which we are familiar; if we count each letter in the Bible and let it represent a person we are still far short of China's millions. We must multiply these letters by more than 100 before we come near numbering the people of that country.

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Changing the government of a nation which has functioned successfully for several thousand years necessitates mass education. Here China is faced with all but insuperable obstacles. Less than 1 per cent of the population are able to read and write, and the penetration of the new ideas must be largely by word of mouth.

No form of education even approximating that of the present has ever been undertaken in China. The old knowledge was a product of thousands of years of thought, through hundreds of generations. It was based entirely on purely classical form—a literature of ethics.

Practical necessities were never taken into consideration. Examinations, of a kind, were held, but based on codes of morals. Chinese students were trained to remember. Those who sought literary distinction, or official position, developed prodigious memories. Astounding examination papers were written under trying and uncomfortable conditions, but all—looked at from an Occidental point of view—dealt with unpractical subjects.

The first grade examinations took place in the cities, under examiners appointed by the Crown. Every three years successful contestants in these examinations went to provincial capitals, endeavoring to secure their second degree. At the last triennial examination held prior to the abolition of the system, in Fukien Province alone 10,000 contestants congregated.

The examination halls—covering acres of ground—consisted of long rows of tile-roofed cells open in front. The student entering the main gate was given the title of his thesis, and in the particular cell designated was incarcerated for three days. The space he occupied was three feet square, a board built into the wall served as seat and bed. Slipped into a groove in the wall was a second board which became a desk and locked him in. His meager food was brought him by the guards who patrolled the pathways between the cells to see that students did not communicate with one another.

The man's thesis subject—which he had not previously seen—might be any of a thousand topics—chrysanthemums, cranes, grass, friendship, lotus [illegible] approved by many generations of accurate everything from the Chinese philosophers—Confucius, Mencius, [illegible] others—had said on the subject.

After three days he was allowed to leave, then returned for two further three-day periods—nine days in all—when he wrote other theses on similarly abstract subjects.

Papers were judged on their merits, after being recopied to prevent any secret marks being placed thereon. Of the 10,000 students at the last Fukien examination, 120 graduated. The youngest was seventeen, the oldest seventy-two. Every three years since he was a boy, old "seventy-two" had gone up for examination, meanwhile being supported by his clan, who were proud of his being a member of the literati.

On graduation he placed over his door a gold and red sign reading, "Sun ku-pao, a literary graduate of the second degree." He believed in advertising.

His father put up a similar sign, sharing the honor, "Sun peng-chi, the father of Sun ku-pao, who is a literary graduate of the second degree." His uncle did likewise, his cousins followed suit, his brothers added to their dignity by claiming relationship, and the whole clan was honored. Neighbors came to him for advice, and paid him for it. He acted as arbitrator in disputes that might otherwise have become expensive court cases. He was a great man, but still had no official standing.

Every five years the 120 graduates from Fukien and similar numbers from other provinces attended third-degree examinations at Peking. Subjects were equally impractical. Those that were successful—a mere handful out of the tens of thousands—became automatically "expectant officials," supposedly qualified to administer any position—commander of troops, naval officer, magistrate, judge, governor of a province, or what not.

It is in this setting that the newer generation—these graduates of American and European colleges who are the bone and sinews of the present Government—are endeavoring to construct a modern republican form of government, with nation-wide education that will take cognizance of such subjects as political economy, finance, modern mathematics, commercial geography and the thousand other subjects that go to make up what is known as education in the Western Hemisphere.

Of violence there have been sporadic outbreaks in China certainly, but nothing comparable to the wholesale slaughter in Russia in our day, or in France at the time of the birth of the French Republic. Occidentals criticize the Chinese largely because financial investments and trade are affected by the internecine strife.

The changing of the political faith of a nation is a stupendous undertaking at any time, and when this is undertaken by a younger generation, educated with ideas completely different from those which have been understood and followed for hundreds of generations, it is phenomenal that there has not been greater disorder in China.

With its vast territory, lack of general education, poor communications and difficulty for the masses to understand even the most elemental principles of the new system, it is not to be wondered at that conditions in China continue unsettled. It is more surprising that greater chaos does not exist.

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China's government is now in process of construction and will be for many years to come. Patience and helpfulness should be the world's attitude toward [illegible] whom Western nations have guided through their colleges. The Chinese must work out their problems in their own way, use such Western ideas [illegible] applicable to such a conglomerate mass of [illegible] people as they have to govern, and retain what is good in the old civilization on which to graft the newer Occidental ideas.

Let not Europeans and Americans forget that when their ancestors were going fishing in willow boats and painting their bodies with red and blue clay, the Chinese people were living much as they are today, dressing in silks and satins and carrying on a Government which served them successfully for twenty times as long as the United States has been an independent nation.

The American and European attitude in relations with the Chinese Republic—especially with those members of the Government who are the products of the West's own colleges, and who are endeavoring to carry on a new type of government in an ancient country fettered by age-old traditions—should be one of hopeful encouragement, and confidence in their ultimate success.

In other words, have patience with China.

Notes From Paris

PARIS

Andorra Pays Annual Tribute

IT IS not generally known that the little Republic of Andorra pays an annual tribute to France. The payment is made in picturesque fashion, and in the best traditions of medieval feudalism. This year, the little Republic's delegates made the pilgrimage across the frontier to Perpignan and delivered the required sum of 1800 francs into the hands of the Prefect of the Department of Basses-Pyrénées. In return, the Andorrans are guaranteed protection against the possible assault of any larger country which might desire to absorb it. The population of the country is 5231 and its area is proportionately small. After tribute had been paid, and the delegates of the Republic's Council of Twenty-four had sworn fealty to France, the Prefect of Basses-Pyrénées entertained them at a luncheon which probably cost a good deal more than 1800 francs. There are understood to be rumblings of revolt in Andorra, because the President of France and the Spanish bishop of Urquel, co-princes of the Republic, have united in forbidding the little state to conduct a lottery which was expected to yield rich returns. No doubt the memory of the Prefect's luncheon will have a pacifying effect.

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American House Pays Its Way

The American House in the University City, which was opened only a year ago, is already on a self-supporting basis, according to the first annual report of Dr. John R. Bacher, its director. Although there was a deficit for the first two months, the house has paid its way since July 1, 1930. American students living in the foundation building are drawn from 123 colleges and universities, and represent nearly every state in the Union. Dr. Bacher reported that the students were well behaved, prompt in paying their rent, and with few exceptions had proved to be earnest students in their various fields. Applications for rooms have been received even for the autumn of 1932, but there are still some vacancies for 1931.

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Praises Beauty Of Holy Land

Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, who has established a foundation at Yale which provides for an annual series of lectures on international law and diplomacy, recently returned to Paris from Palestine with some interesting things to say about the natural beauties of that country. "The view from the Mount of Olives," said General Sherrill, "is the most perfectly beautiful I have ever seen, not excepting even the harbor of Rio de Janeiro." Among the chief advantages of a visit to the Holy Land is the fact that "it makes the Bible seem like a letter from home," as General Sherrill expresses it. The historical and religious interest of Palestine is so great that its natural beauty sometimes does not receive the praise that it deserves. General Sherrill thinks that every Christian in the world should visit the Holy Land.

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American Dollar Sign Explained

In l'Animateur des Temps Nouveaux, Charles Prince explains for French readers the origin of the American dollar sign. He relates that Spain, in the fifteenth century, when practically all the world's gold was carried to the Iberian peninsula from the mines of South America, designed a coin of eight réals' value which bore on one of its faces a representation of two columns (the columns of Hercules) intertwined by a riband in the form of a letter S bearing the inscription "Plus Ultra." Englishmen called these coins "pillar dollars," taking the word dollar from the German coin known as a "thaler." When the United States Congress in 1787 decided to strike a coin known as a dollar, with the same value as the Spanish "pillar dollar," accountants naturally used as the sign for this new coin the old device of pillars intertwined with a garland which is so well known today in the form of an S with a double bar.

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Many Tongues At Exposition

Many different languages were to be heard at the grounds of the Colonial Exposition while its numerous pavilions were under construction, for each country represented had its own native workmen employed on its pavilion. One heard Italian, Dutch, Portuguese and English. Almost everywhere some French was spoken, and in places strange tongues of Africa and Asia were current. German was spoken by the 700 carpenters from Hamburg who, under the reparations arrangements, were employed in the grounds, and also around the new zoo, constructed by the German firm of Hagenbeck. These Hamburg carpenters appeared wearing what seemed to be top hats, wide trousers and low-cut velvet waistcoats—the uniform of their guild.

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Paris Welcomes Weingartner

Paris did all in its power during the visit of the Austrian conductor, Felix Weingartner, to make amends for the misunderstanding which prevented his coming to conduct the Pasdeloup concerts as originally planned. Among the prominent people in political, musical and literary circles who went out of their way to pay him special honor were Louis Barthou, Walther Straram, D.-E. Inghelbrecht, Gaston Rageot, Tristam Bernard, Georges Ricou, Maurice Rostand, Alfred Savoir, Paul Painlevé, Joseph Caillaux, Firmin Gémier, Albert Wolff, Emile Vuillermoz, Benjamin Monteux, Victor Basch, Jean Piot, and many others. Mme. Schreiberg, a member of the Reichstag, spoke at one of the entertainments arranged in M. Weingartner's honor.